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INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL
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City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline.

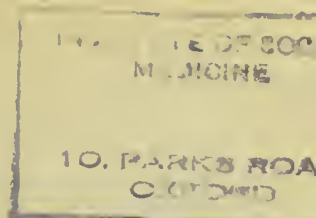
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

1946



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

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HEALTH OF DUNFERMLINE

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1946

BY

C. BARCLAY REEKIE, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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*To the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Councillors
of the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline,
and to the Department of Health or Scotland.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of Dunfermline for the year 1946.

So far as can be ascertained, the communal health did not deteriorate in spite of the abnormality of the times.

The low incidence of diphtheria establishes a new record. Only four confirmed cases were recorded as against ten for the previous year.

Scarlet fever, too, was conspicuous by its relative absence. Only thirty-five cases were recorded as against sixty-nine the previous year. This is the lowest incidence ever returned in Dunfermline.

The Maternity Hospital worked throughout the year to the full limit of its capacity.

The ante-natal and post-natal clinics return the large increase of 3214 attendances.

The Public Health Department functioned to its full extent. With shortage of staff, the strain at times was considerable.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to all who so loyally co-operated in the work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
DUNFERMLINE, 30th July 1947.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946 :—

	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Population	40,000	40,400	40,711	41,000	41,182	42,730
Number of Deaths (corrected)	503	479	465	467	447	517
Death-rate per 1000 population (corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution)	12.8	12.1	11.6	11.6	11.1	12.3
Deaths of infants under 1 year	49	51	44	54	29	39
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births	71	66	50	61	36	44
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis,	12	13	16	12	13	15
Death-rate per 1000 from pulmonary tuberculosis,	0.30	0.32	0.39	0.29	0.32	0.35
Death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis	0.43	0.35	0.47	0.46	0.51	0.42
Death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases,	0.08	0.20	0.39	0.17	0.10	0.09
Marriage-rate per 1000 population	11.6	10.5	9.3	7.8	9.6	11.0
Number of live births registered (corrected)... ..	695	770	875	891	799	885
Number of still births registered (corrected)... ..	35	19	28	23	25	36
Live birth-rate per 1000 population	16.4	17.7	19.6	19.7	17.8	20.0
Illegitimate births per 100 births	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.2	8.0	6.0
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still births)	5.5	2.5	7.7	3.3	4.8	1.1

ANNUAL REPORT.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births.—The total number of births occurring in the area during the year was 1,429, and are classified according to nature of attendance at confinement as follows :—

(I.) Maternity Services Scheme Cases	(a) with doctor	42
	(b) without doctor	65
(II.) Other domiciliary cases... ..	(a) with doctor	162
	(b) with midwife alone (no doctor booked)	39
	(c) conducted by outdoor staff of institution	--
	(d) without doctor or midwife,	--
III. Institutional cases (including those in private maternity and nursing homes)		* 1121

* This number includes two Maternity Services Scheme Cases.

Home Visitation.—

	No. Visited for first time.	Total Visits.
Expectant mothers	226	317
Infants	881	9,789
Children (1-5 years)	74	8,758

Number of infants visited during the year was 1429, and number of children (1-5 years) visited was 2990.

Infants.—The number of first visits made by the Health Visitors was 881, and the number of re-visits 8908. Of the 533 infants visited at the age of six months, 169 were breast-fed, 339 were artificially fed, and 25 were partially breast-fed.

Of the 881 children visited for the first time during the year, it was found that 33 were born prematurely and 848 at full-time.

Children (1 to 5 years).—The number of first visits made to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years was 74, and the number of re-visits to children of the same age 8,684.

Every effort is made to supervise the pre-school children in their own homes and at the clinics. The Health Visitors, in visiting the homes, give advice regarding the welfare of children who are beyond

the infant stage, but not yet of school age. The medical inspection of entrants into schools at the age of five years reveals that approximately one-third of them suffer from some remediable defect. From this it would appear that pre-school children do not receive adequate medical attention. They come under no organised system of medical inspection, and the clinics are so overburdened that they are unable to cope with this age-group in large numbers. The establishment of the Day Nurseries has made a small contribution to the solution of this problem by bringing these children readily under a system of organised medical inspection.

The years from one to five are probably the most vital in a child's history. There is rapid growth of body and mind. Much illness in later life is attributable to defects during this period. The adequate care of the toddler is probably one of our most urgent national needs.

It is desirable that routine medical inspection should be carried out in all children at least once a year during pre-school life.

Expectant Mothers.—Two hundred and twenty-six first visits were paid to expectant mothers during the year, and many of these were referred to their family doctor or the ante-natal clinic for advice. The number of re-visits was 91.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN VISITED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1946 are shown in the following table:—

Number of rooms	Number of inmates						8 and over	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1 room	4	40	18	5	2	—	—	69
2 rooms	—	49	53	40	13	10	3	168
3 rooms	2	41	78	68	53	33	26	301
4 rooms	3	21	50	58	41	46	65	284
5 or more rooms	—	1	9	12	8	5	24	59
Totals	9	152	208	183	117	94	118	881

Infantile Mortality.—Thirty-nine children died within the first year of life. This shows an increase of 10 over the number for the previous year. Death was due in 30 cases (or 76.9 per cent.) to ante-natal causes.

The infantile mortality rate is 44 per 1000 births, an increase of 8 over the figure for the previous year. The average rate for Scotland is 54.

The deaths are classified according to age groups and causes in the following table :—

Causes of Death.			Under 1 week.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	1 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	{ Certified ...	23	—	4	6	4	12	39
	{ Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity		16	2	—	—	—	—	18
Asphyxia neonatorum ...		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Broncho - pneumonia— Prematurity		—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhagic disease of new born		1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute bronchitis		—	—	1	—	—	—	1
General debility and bronchitis								
Accidental regurgitation of stomach contents		—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital cardiac lesion ...		1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Congenital atresia of bile duct. Polycystic pancreas		—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital mental deficiency, bronchitis (chronic). Con- gestive heart failure		—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Atelectasis pulmonum		1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suffocation (accidental) ...		—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cardiac failure. Gastro-enteritis		—	—	—	1	—	—	1
General debility. Intus- susception		—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Convulsions		—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital debility. Breech birth. Cystic disease kidneys		1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Volvulus congenital. Micro colon congenital		1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Icterus gravis. Acute bron- chitis		—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis. Mili- ary tuberculosis. Tuber- culous meningitis		—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyloric stenosis. Rammsted operation. Hypostatic pneu- monia 2 days. Left otitis media		—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningocele 7 days. Hydro- cephalus		—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals		23	4	6	4	2	—	39

Maternity Outfits.—Twelve maternity outfits were supplied on loan to suitable cases on application by midwives. The outfits consist of bed linen, towels, etc., also a packet of sterile dressings. They are for use on loan for a period of three weeks from the date of confinement.

Maternal Mortality.—There was 1 death of a woman as a result of pregnancy. The maternal mortality rate is 1.1 (per 1000 live and still births).

The cause of death was certified as follows :—

Acute pulmonary œdema. Cardiac failure.

The maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still births) for Scotland is 2.2.

REPORT UNDER THE MIDWIVES' (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

1. Statistics of Births, etc., in the Area during the year :—

Item.	Total (i.e., all cases occurring in the area).	Domiciliary cases under Maternity Services Scheme.	Other Domiciliary cases attended by midwives (i.e., cases in which no doctor has been booked).	Cases attended by midwives in institutions.
1. Births	1429	107	39	451
2. Deaths of new-born children (within 14 days of birth) ...	38	3	1	12
3. Still - Births (Dead born)	54	3	1	17
4. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	21	8	1	1
5. Puerperal } Cases...	1	1	—	—
Sepsis } Deaths,	—	—	—	—
6. Puerperal } Cases...	6	3	—	—
Pyrexia } Deaths,	—	—	—	—

2. **Cases of Emergency.**—The total number of cases of emergency in which medical practitioners have been called under

Section 22 of the Midwives' (Scotland) Act, 1915, during the year, distinguishing the different classes of emergency :—

Still-born baby, premature; retained placenta	...	...	1
Ruptured perineum	...	...	3
Delayed labour and maternal exhaustion	...	...	3
Precipitate labour associated with convulsions	...	...	1
Retained placenta	...	...	1
Delayed labour	...	...	3
Ante-partum haemorrhage. Primary uterine inertia	...	...	1
Delayed labour ; uterine inertia	...	...	2
Still-born baby ; premature...	...	...	1
			<hr/> 16

3. **General Report on the Working of the Acts.**—The Health Visitors inspected the register, temperature charts, and bag of appliances of all midwives practising within the Burgh several times during the year; the midwives were also inspected by the Obstetrician.

All cases (in the district) conducted by midwives alone were visited within ten days from the date of confinement.

Minor faults were reported to and dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health. No disciplinary action was necessary. The midwives reported the booking of 8 patients.

One form of notification of liability to be a source of infection was received.

MATERNITY SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

The scheme formulated in 1940 to provide for the joint supervision of pregnancy and the lying-in period by a medical practitioner and a certified midwife, and also at the discretion of the medical practitioner, the advice and counsel of an approved obstetrician, continued.

During the year 161 persons availed themselves of the services; of this number, 8 were cancelled or transferred to other areas.

The services of the Obstetrician of the Maternity Hospital are available as consultant and specialist in respect of difficult ante-natal and post-natal cases.

It is necessary to emphasise that a woman shall not be entitled under the scheme to the services of a medical practitioner other than in association with a midwife, nor to the services of a midwife, other than in association with a medical practitioner.

An applicant is entitled, subject to such limitations as the Local Authority may within reason impose, to select any doctor or midwife who has accepted service under the scheme, if they consent.

A scale of fees has been adopted by the Local Authority for the various services.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
Number of clinics at end of year provided by Local Authority,	1	1
	(9 sessions per week).	(9 sessions per week)
Number of clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies,	—	—
Total number of women who attended at the clinics during the year	854	827
	(403 burgh, 451 county)	(361 burgh, 466 county)
Total number of attendances	11,158	1,887

During the year Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics were held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 11 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and on Saturdays, at 1.30 p.m., at the Ante-natal Department of the Maternity Hospital.

Blood was taken from all new patients for the Wasserman reaction; 909 specimens were sent for examination.

Of the mothers attending the ante-natal clinic, 403 or 47.2 per cent. were resident within the Burgh, and 451 or 52.8 per cent. from the County area.

Of the mothers attending post-natally, 361 or 43.7 per cent. were resident within the Burgh, and 466 or 52.3 per cent. were from the County area.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

There were six Child Welfare Clinics at the end of the year provided by the Local Authority. There are no Clinics provided by Voluntary Bodies.

Number of children attending during year:—

(I.) Under 1 year of age	...	...	1,173
(II.) 1 year of age and over	...	...	1,018
			<u>2,191</u>

Total number of attendances during the year :—

(I.) Under 1 year of age	...	...	11,868
(II.) 1 year of age and over	...	...	3,687
			<u>15,555</u>

There are six Child Welfare Clinics—one at the new clinic, Muir Road, Townhill, which was opened in the autumn of 1946 (sessions having previously been held at the Carnegie Institute, Townhill), open each Monday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; one at Carnegie Institute, Baldridgeburn, Dunfermline, open each Monday from 2 to 4 p.m.; one at the Carnegie Institute, Parkgate, Rosyth, open each Tuesday and Wednesday from 2 to 4 p.m.; one at the Carnegie Institute, Nethertown Broad Street, Dunfermline, open each Thursday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, one at the Carnegie Clinic, Inglis Street, Dunfermline, open each Thursday from 2 to 4 p.m.; and one at the Carnegie Institute, Kingseat, open on the first Wednesday of each month from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The main function of Maternity and Child Welfare work is educational, and to give advice regarding the welfare of the children. The prevention of disease is a greater achievement than the after-care of a defect which has been permitted to appear because of ignorance and neglect. The primary object of the work, therefore, is preventive. As far as possible, the work at the Clinics is limited to the education of mothers, consultation, and diagnosis.

The Clinics are open to all mothers, and every endeavour is made to give a knowledge of correct feeding and child management.

The work at the Child Welfare Centres continues to expand and flourish. We are still faced with the problem of periods of acute congestion at the main Clinics. It is apparent that, if the expansion continues, we will be compelled to duplicate some of the clinics.

Townhill Clinic.—During the year the number of children attending under 1 year of age was 178, and the number over 1 year of age was 114. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 103, and of children over 1 year of age 17. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 965, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 365.

Baldrigeburn Clinic.—The number of children attending under 1 year of age was 178, and the number over 1 year of age 122. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 120, and of children over 1 year of age was 46. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 1,809, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 315.

Rosyth Clinic.—The number of children attending under 1 year of age was 328, and the number over 1 year of age 386. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 256, and of children over 1 year of age 54. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 4,223, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 1,570.

Nethertown Clinic.—The number of children attending under 1 year of age was 198, and the number over 1 year of age 171. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 146, and of children over 1 year of age 31. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 2,347, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 676.

Inglis Street Clinic.—The number of children attending under 1 year of age was 228, and the number over 1 year of age 182. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 166, and of children over 1 year of age 41. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 1,609, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 419.

Kingseat Clinic.—During the year the number of children attending under 1 year of age was 63, and the number over 1 year of age 43. The number of first attendances of children under 1 year of age was 25, and of children over 1 year of age 14. The number of subsequent attendances of children under 1 year of age was 99, and of children over 1 and under 5 years of age 139.

The abnormal conditions recorded at the various clinics were the following:—

Adenitis	10	Nævus	5
Anæmia	12	Orthopædic Conditions	43
Balanitis	3	Otorrhœa	21
Blepharitis	4	Parasitic Worms	31
Blocked Tear Duct	12	Phimosis	68
Branchial Cleft	1	Pink Disease	1
Chorea	5	Pyloric Stenosis	2
Congenital Heart	1	Respiratory Catarrh	140
Conjunctivitis	10	Rickets	6
Constipation	31	Ringworm	5
Dental Caries	4	Scabies	23
Dermatitis	8	Septic Umbilicus	16
Discharging Eyes	27	Skin Conditions (nondescript rashes, septic spots, etc.)	200
Earache	5	Stomatitis	3
Emuresis	16	Strabismus	17
Gastro-enteritis	80	Stye	7
Hair Lip... ..	1	Teething Difficulties	40
Hydrocephalus	1	Thrush	11
Hydrocele	3	Tongue-tie	10
Impetigo	13	Tonsillitis	11
Infantile Eczema	24	Torticollis	2
Inguinal Hernia	5	Umbilical Hernia	31
Jaundice	3	Vaccinia	1
Measles	4	Whooping Cough	5
Mongolism	3	Wounds	14
Nasal Catarrh	43		

Advice was given in 322 cases regarding feeding and weaning.

Rickets.—Four children in the area exhibited symptoms of rickets, and attended a centre.

Voluntary Workers.—The work of the Health Visitors in running the various Child Welfare Clinics is very materially lightened by the willing assistance which they receive from a number of ladies who regularly give their services as Voluntary Workers.

At the Rosyth Clinic during the year we have received help from Mrs Wallace, Mrs Anderson, Mrs Barnes, Mrs Doig, Mrs Armstrong, and Mrs Moore.

Miss Robertson, Mrs Dick, Mrs Morton, Mrs Valentine, and Mrs Hargreaves have assisted similarly at the Dunfermline Clinic; Mrs Rannie, Miss Reid, Mrs Angus Robertson, and Mrs Bell at Baldridgeburn Clinic; Mrs Rutherford, Mrs Drummond, and Miss Robertson at Nethertown Clinic; and Mrs McOmish at Townhill Clinic. To all of these we tender our thanks and our appreciation of their public-spirited services.

Donations.—The Health Visitors are always glad to receive gifts of baby clothes, and from their knowledge of the families in the town they are able to distribute them to the best advantage.

During the year we were indebted to private individuals for handing over articles of this nature.

As in the past, an earnest appeal is again made to those who have baby garments for which they have no further use to hand them over to the Public Health Department.

Food and Milk.—The following table shows the quantity and cost of baby foods, other food, and oils supplied under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age during the year 1946:—

No of persons supplied with:—	Mothers.	Children.
Cow & Gate	—	401
Farex	—	318
Lactagol	72	—
Ostermilk	—	137
Maltoline	—	116
Virol	—	310
Lactogen	—	18
Liquid paraffin	—	39
Bemax	—	4
	72	1,343

Total quantity supplied:—

Cow & Gate	12,420 lbs.
Farex	960 lbs.
Lactagol	236 small tins.
Ostermilk	2,832 lbs.
Maltoline	240 lbs.
Virol	1,168 lbs.
Bemax	24 packets.
Liquid paraffin	4 gallons.
Lacidac	72 lbs.
Ointments	10 lbs.
Malt food	48 lbs.

The total cost of baby foods, other foods, and oils was £1,930, 1s. 2d., and of this £1,829, 7s. 5d. was recovered.

The National Milk Scheme continues to relieve the strain on the Public Health Department.

Special Treatment Centres.—The various school clinics extend their activities to the treatment of pre-school children.

Number of cases treated during the year:—

	Mothers.	Children.
(1) Teeth	—	53
(2) Eycs	—	6
(3) Ear, Nose, and Throat	—	105
(4) Other ailments	—	363
(5) Ultra-violet light treatment	—	84
(6) Orthopaedic	—	65

Five hundred and fifty-eight children made a total of 1,700 attendances at the General Clinics, Dunfermline and Rosyth, for the treatment of skin, ear, nose, and throat conditions, etc.

Fifty-three children were referred to the Dental Clinics at Dunfermline and Rosyth, and made 56 attendances for treatment.

Day Nurseries.—The Government advised local authorities in 1941 of their plans to set up day nurseries to enable mothers of young children to take up employment and asked local authorities to be responsible for their administration. This met with a ready response from the Town Council, who immediately took up the suggestion. As no premises were available, new buildings of the prefabricated hut variety were erected and equipped by the Department of Health for Scotland. They are situated at Broomhead Park, Pilmuir Street, Dunfermline, and the Public Park, Harley Street, Rosyth.

These whole-time nurseries undertake the full day-time care and maintenance of children of all ages up to five years of age, and are open six days a week.

From their inception they have been a success and have rendered good service, so much so that it was found necessary to extend Broomhead Nursery in 1944 by half its original size.

The accommodation at Broomhead Nursery is for 60 children, and at Rosyth for 40 children.

During the year both nurseries were acquired and became the property of the Town Council from 1st April 1946.

Both nurseries are recognised as training schools for candidates for the N.S.C.N. Nursery Nurses Diploma. Up-to-date, seven students have obtained the diploma. The training and teaching according to the prescribed syllabus are undertaken by the medical staff and the respective matrons.

The children are subjected to medical inspection at monthly intervals.

The nurseries are primarily for the use of children whose mothers are in employment, to whom priority is given on the production of a certificate of employment. To such mothers the charge is 1s. per day, and up to 3s. per day in other cases, according to circumstances.

The nurseries bring many benefits to children regarding which much could be written, and over a period of years in this area there has been no evidence to suggest that outbreaks of infectious diseases are more liable to occur among children attending day nurseries than among young children generally.

ATTENDANCES.

Broomhead.

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/46 to 31/12/46 ... 1,867

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/46 to 31/12/46 ... 8,405

The year shows an increase over its predecessor of a total of 155 attendances. Receipts, £707, 8s. 6d.

Rosyth.

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/46 to 31/12/46 ... 1,949

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances from 1/1/46 to 31/12/46 ... 6,221

The year shows an increase over its predecessor of a total of 374 attendances. Receipts, £559, 5s.

VACCINATION RETURN FOR 1945.

Successfully vaccinated at 31st December 1945	...	651
Insusceptible	... ..	28
Died before vaccination	... ..	42
Declaration of conscientious objection	... ..	445
Unaccounted for through removal	... ..	24
Postponed	... ..	20
		<hr/>
		<u>1,210</u>

If the number of infants who died before vaccination was performed and the number who removed from the district are excluded, we find that 56.9 per cent. of the remainder were successfully vaccinated, while declarations of conscientious objection were lodged on behalf of 38.9 per cent.

The figures for the previous year were 63.5 per cent. and 29.7 per cent. respectively.

Vaccination is offered free to necessitous cases.

Three hundred and forty-six children were vaccinated at the Clinics.

Children Act, 1908-1932.—The number of children registered under the above Act on 1st January 1946 was 16.

Twenty-two were added to the register, and 17 were removed from the register during the year.

The number on the roll at the end of the year was 21.

The six Health Visitors are also Infant Protection Visitors, and they made 108 visits to the above children.

The conditions in every case were satisfactory, and the children well cared for.

THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The Maternity Hospital, Hospital Hill, Dunfermline.	Number of Beds.				Average Length of Stay.		
	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.	Total Ante- and Post-Natal.	Maternity (excl. labour and isolation).	Cots.	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.*
(a) Provided by the Local Authority,	10	—	10	30	40	14 days	—
(b) Provided by Vol- untary Associa- tions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Exclusive of lying-in period.

(c) Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in (a) and (b) (ignoring re-admissions after confinement)... .. 1,065

At the commencement of the year there were 36 mothers and 28 babies resident in the Hospital.

During the year there were 1065 admissions.

The distribution of domicile of the admitted cases was as follows :—

	1943	1944	1945	1946
Dunfermline	459	486	398	522
Dunfermline district ...	243	265	299	324
Cowdenbeath	144	134	157	155
Lochgelly	23	38	36	62
Other districts	1	1	5	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	870	924	895	1065
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At the end of the year there were in residence 44 mothers and 27 babies.

The total number of admissions since 1920, when provision was first made for treating maternity cases, is 13,544.

RECORD OF PATIENTS WHO RESERVED ACCOMMODATION IN THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND WHO ATTENDED THE HOSPITAL ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Normal Confinements.—Two hundred and thirty-one deliveries took place; all mothers recovered. There were no still-births or neo-natal deaths. One mother and infant were transferred to the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital on account of bullous impetigo. One infant was transferred to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, on account of congenital heart. Six mothers and babies were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Mild Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia (B.P. 150—) and excessive gains in weight.—One hundred and forty-five mothers were admitted either in labour or for immediate induction of labour. All had normal deliveries and the mothers recovered. Four sets of twins were born, and of these there was one neo-natal death. There were 5 other neo-natal deaths and one still-birth. Two mothers were transferred to the Observation Wing on account of cystitis. Two mothers and babies were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Severe Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia (B.P. 150+) and excessive gains in weight.—Seventeen mothers were admitted either in labour or

for immediate induction of labour. All had normal deliveries and the mothers recovered. There was one neo-natal death but no still-births; one mother and infant were transferred to the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital suffering from bullous impetigo.

Essential Hypertension.—Three mothers were admitted in labour. All had normal deliveries and recovered. There were no neo-natal deaths nor still-births.

Twins.—Two mothers were admitted in labour and were delivered of twins. All mothers and babies recovered.

Premature Labour.—Five mothers were admitted in labour and had normal deliveries. All recovered. One baby was still-born due to Rh. incompatibility. There were 2 neo-natal deaths.

Retained Placenta.—Two mothers required manual removal of placenta and blood transfusion following normal delivery. Both mothers recovered and both babies were healthy.

Primigravid Breech.—Four mothers were delivered with the breech presenting. All mothers and babies recovered.

Multiparous Breech.—Three mothers were delivered with the breech presenting. All mothers recovered, but there was one neo-natal death due to prematurity.

Revealed Accidental Hæmorrhage.—One mother was admitted in labour and recovered. The baby died within 12 hours on account of Rh. incompatibility.

Hydramnios.—Two mothers were admitted for induction of labour. Both babies were still-born—anencephalus.

Examination under Anæsthesia.—Six patients were admitted, 2 for confirmation of pregnancy and 4 for correction of a retroverted gravid uterus. All recovered.

Incomplete Abortion.—Thirty patients were admitted with incomplete abortion and recovered after dilatation and curettage.

Ante-Natal Cases.—One hundred and ninety-two patients were admitted for ante-natal supervision on account of the following conditions :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Mild pre-eclampsia (B.P. 150-) and excessive gains in weight	26	1—7 days.	Two mothers were discharged, pregnancy continuing. Twelve had labour induced and had normal deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. Five went into labour and had spontaneous deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. Seven were undelivered and still in hospital at end of the year.
	24	8—14 days.	Twelve mothers were discharged, pregnancy continuing. Eight had labour induced and were discharged well with their babies. Four went into labour and had spontaneous deliveries, one being delivered of twins which recovered; one other infant died in the first 24 hours. All mothers recovered.
	13	15—21 days.	Two mothers went into labour and were delivered of twins, in one instance one twin was still-born and the other died within 24 hours. In the other instance, one twin recovered, but the other died within 24 hours. Ten mothers had labour induced and had normal deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. One mother was still in hospital with the pregnancy continuing at the end of the year.
	1	22—28 days.	One mother still in hospital, pregnancy continuing at the end of the year.
	5	29—35 days.	Four mothers had labour induced and were discharged well with their babies. One mother was delivered of twins and was discharged well with both.
Severe pre-eclampsia (B.P. 150+) and excessive gains in weight	13	1—7 days.	Five mothers had normal deliveries. All mothers and babies recovered, but two mothers and babies were still in hospital at the end of the year. Seven mothers had labour induced. All mothers recovered, but one baby died within 24 hours. One mother was still in hospital with pregnancy continuing at the end of the year.
	15	8—14 days.	Seven mothers had normal deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. Eight mothers had labour induced and recovered, but one baby was still-born.
	11	15—21 days.	Eight patients had normal deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. Two had labour induced, both recovered, but one developed post-partum eclampsia, the other had a still-born baby. One mother was still in hospital at the end of the year with pregnancy continuing.

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Severe pre-eclampsia (B.P. 150+) and excessive gains in weight (contd.)	4	22—28 days.	All had labour induced and recovered and were discharged with their babies.
	4	29—35 days.	All had labour induced and recovered and were discharged well with their babies.
	1	36—42 days.	Labour was induced. The mother recovered, but the baby died within 24 hours.
False Labour	10	1—7 days.	All patients were discharged with their pregnancies continuing.
Threatened abortion	5	1—7 days.	Four patients were discharged with their pregnancies continuing. One aborted and recovered.
	6	8—14 days.	All patients were discharged with their pregnancy continuing.
	2	15—21 days.	One patient was discharged with her pregnancy continuing, and the other aborted and recovered.
Essential hypertension	1	8—14 days.	Discharged, pregnancy continuing.
	1	22—28 days.	Labour was induced. Mother and baby recovered.
Acute pyelitis	3	1—7 days.	All mothers recovered and were discharged, pregnancy continuing.
	6	8—14 days.	All mothers recovered and were discharged, pregnancy continuing.
Mitral stenosis	10	8—14 days.	Six patients had normal deliveries and were discharged well with their babies. Four were discharged improved with pregnancy continuing.
	4	15—21 days.	All patients had normal deliveries and were discharged well with their babies.
	1	22—28 days.	This patient had an instrumental delivery and was discharged well with her baby.
Cardiac irregularity	1	22—28 days.	Labour was induced, mother and baby recovered.
Hyperemesis gravidarum	9	1—7 days.	All patients recovered, pregnancy continuing
	1	8—14 days.	All patients recovered, pregnancy continuing.
Concealed accidental haemorrhage	1	1—7 days.	Mother recovered. Baby was still-born.
Revealed accidental haemorrhage	1	22—28 days.	Labour was induced. Mother and baby recovered.
Partial placenta praevia	1	22—28 days.	Normal delivery. Mother and baby recovered
Acute degeneration of fibroids	1	1—7 days.	Improved with pregnancy continuing.
	1	8—14 days.	Improved with pregnancy continuing.
	1	50—56 days.	Improved with pregnancy continuing.

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Endometrioma of uterus	1	8—14 days.	Improved with pregnancy continuing.
Leucorrhœa	1	8—14 days.	Improved following penicillin therapy.
Acute syphilis	1	1—7 days.	Improved following penicillin therapy.
	1	8—14 days.	Improved following penicillin therapy.
Pneumonia	1	15—21 days.	Mother and baby recovered.
Haematuria	1	8—14 days.	Mother and baby recovered following induction of labour.
Phlebitis	1	8—14 days.	Improved with pregnancy continuing.
Epilepsy of pregnancy	1	8—14 days.	Improved with pregnancy continuing.
Hydramnios	1	8—14 days.	Labour was induced. Mother and baby recovered.

Forceps Deliveries.—There were 58 forceps deliveries for the following conditions :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Persistent occipito-posterior . .	11	All mothers recovered. One baby was still-born.
Deep transverse arrest of head	13	All mothers and babies recovered. Four mothers and babies were still in hospital at the end of the year.
Outlet contraction	16	One mother died within 24 hours of delivery due to acute pulmonary œdema. The others recovered. There were no still-births nor neo-natal deaths.
Rigid perineum	8	All mothers and babies recovered.
Pelvic contraction	3	All mothers and babies recovered.
Commencing uterine exhaustion	1	Mother and baby recovered.
Oblique arrest of head	1	Mother and baby recovered.
Rigid cervix	2	Both recovered and were discharged well with their babies. The cervix was incised prior to the application of forceps.
Multiple fibroids	2	Both mothers and babies recovered.
Previous myomectomy	1	Mother and baby recovered.

Craniotomy.—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Hydrocephalus	3	All mothers recovered. All babies were still-born.

Major Obstetrical Operations.—Eighty-one major obstetrical operations were performed on patients who had attended the hospital ante-natal clinic and had reserved accommodation in the hospital for

their confinement. The conditions for which these operations were performed are tabulated as follows:—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Acute degeneration of fibroid.	1	Mother recovered, with the pregnancy continuing, following myomectomy.
Mitral stenosis	1	Patient recovered following therapeutic abortion by dilatation and curettage.
Persistent hypertension after a recent pregnancy	3	All mothers recovered following therapeutic abortion by dilatation and curettage.
Spinal caries	1	Patient recovered following therapeutic abortion by abdominal hysterotomy.
Chronic nephritis	1	Patient recovered following therapeutic abortion by abdominal hysterotomy.
Pelvic contraction	41	All patients recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. Twenty-four had trial labour. Eighteen had had previous Caesarean sections. All babies recovered.
Previous third degree tear	3	All were delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. All mothers and babies recovered.
Primigravid breech and contracted pelvis	7	All were delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. All mothers and babies recovered.
Severe pre-eclamptic toxæmia and contracted pelvis	6	All patients were delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section. All mothers recovered, but 1 baby died within 3 days.
Mitral stenosis	2	Both recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section, and were discharged well with their babies.
Placenta prævia	5	Four patients were delivered by lower uterine segment Caesarean section, recovered, and were discharged well with their babies. One was delivered by classical Caesarean section. The mother recovered, but the baby died within 24 hours.
Previous incomplete rupture of uterus	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Previous difficult instrumental deliveries	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by classical Caesarean section.
Essential hypertension	1	Mother recovered following delivery by classical Caesarean section. The baby was still-born. (B.P. 300/140.)
Thrombosis of central vein of retina	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Obstructed labour due to unidentified mass in pelvis	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Previous pelvic floor repair	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by classical Caesarean section.
Fibroids	3	All mothers and babies recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Chronic nephritis	1	The mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.

RECORD OF PATIENTS WHO RESERVED ACCOMMODATION IN THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, BUT WHO DID NOT ATTEND THE HOSPITAL ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Normal Confinements.—There were 141 normal confinements. All mothers recovered. Eight babies were still-born, and there were 2 neo-natal deaths.

Breech.—Four mothers were delivered with the breech presenting. All mothers recovered. There was one neo-natal death.

Twins.—One mother was delivered of twins and recovered. She was discharged well with her babies.

Delivered before Admission.—One mother was admitted after delivery at home and was discharged well with her baby.

Ante-Natal Cases.—Four patients were admitted for ante-natal supervision on account of the following conditions:—

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
False labour	2	1—7 days.	Both patients were discharged with pregnancy continuing.
Threatened abortion	2	1—7 days.	One patient was discharged with pregnancy continuing, and the other patient was still in hospital at the end of the year.

Forceps Deliveries.—There were 40 forceps deliveries for the following conditions:—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Rigid perineum	23	All mothers and babies recovered.
Persistent occipito-posterior,	9	All mothers and babies recovered.
Contracted pelvic outlet	6	All mothers and babies recovered.
Mitral stenosis	1	Mother and baby recovered.
Hydrocephalus	1	Mother recovered. Baby was still-born.

Major Obstetrical Operations.—Four major obstetrical operations were performed on patients who did not attend the hospital ante-natal clinic, but who had reserved accommodation in the hospital. The conditions for which the operations were performed are as follows:—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia and contracted pelvis	2	Both patients recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section and were discharged well with their babies.

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Primigravid (breech and contracted pelvis)	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Placenta prævia	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section

EMERGENCY CASES.

Eighty-five emergency cases were admitted during the year. In no instance was accommodation reserved.

Normal Confinements.—Sixteen patients were admitted in labour and had normal deliveries. All mothers and babies recovered.

Severe Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia.—Three mothers were admitted and had labour induced. All mothers recovered after normal deliveries. One baby was still-born.

Premature Labour.—Three patients were admitted in labour. All recovered, but one baby was still-born and another died within three days.

Hydramnios.—Three patients were admitted in labour and had normal deliveries. All recovered. Two babies were still-born—*anencephalics*.

Incomplete Abortions.—Six patients recovered following dilatation and curettage. One patient was still in hospital at the end of the year.

Retained Placenta.—Three mothers recovered following manual removal of placenta and blood transfusion.

Post-Partum Hæmorrhage.—One mother recovered after a blood transfusion was given.

Delivered before Admission.—One mother recovered.

Mild Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia (B.P. 150—).—One mother had a normal delivery following induction of labour, and was discharged well with her baby.

Eclampsia.—One mother recovered but the baby died within 24 hours.

Prematurity.—Four premature infants were admitted to hospital. One died within 12 hours, one within 24 hours, one within 4 weeks, and one was discharged well.

Impacted Shoulder Presentation.—One mother recovered, but the baby was still-born following decapitation.

Impacted Breech.—Three mothers were admitted to hospital, 2 after unsuccessful attempts at delivery at home. All mothers recovered, but 2 babies were still-born

Threatened Abortion.—One patient was discharged as not requiring hospital treatment, with her pregnancy continuing.

Ante-Natal Cases.—Eighteen cases were admitted for ante-natal supervision for the following conditions :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	DURATION OF ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Severe pre - eclamptic toxæmia (B.P. 150+)	3	1—7 days.	Labour was induced, normal delivery followed in each case. All mothers and babies recovered.
	2	15—21 days.	Labour was induced, normal delivery followed in each case. Both mothers and babies recovered.
Mild pre - eclamptic toxæmia (B.P. 150—)	1	22—28 days.	Discharged improved, pregnancy continuing.
Acute cardiac failure, mitral stenosis	2	1—7 days.	One mother recovered after normal delivery and was discharged well with her baby. One mother died within 12 hours of admission, undelivered.
False labour	2	1—7 days.	Discharged with her pregnancy continuing.
Vaginal deformity . . .	1	1—7 days.	Discharged I.S.Q.
Acute pyelitis	1	8—14 days.	Discharged well, pregnancy continuing.
Chronic pyelitis and extreme debility	1	71—77 days.	Discharged well, pregnancy continuing.
Hyperemesis gravidarum	3	8—14 days.	Discharged well, pregnancy continuing.
Placenta prævia	1	71—77 days.	Patient discharged well, with her baby after a normal delivery.
Intra-uterine death of foetus	1	1—7 days.	Discharged well, pregnancy continuing—diagnosis disproved.

Forceps Deliveries.—There were 8 forceps deliveries for the following conditions :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Hydrocephalus	2	Both mothers recovered, following craniotomy. Both babies were still-born.

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Failed forceps	2	Both mothers recovered and were discharged well with their babies.
Persistent occipito-posterior..	2	Both mothers recovered and were discharged well with their babies.
Revealed accidental haemorrhage	1	Mother recovered. The baby was still-born.
Maternal exhaustion	1	Mother recovered after delivery of twins. All well.

Major Obstetrical Operations.—Twelve major obstetrical operations were performed on patients who were admitted as emergency cases. The conditions for which the operation was performed are as follows :—

CONDITION.	CASES.	RESULTS OF TREATMENT.
Chronic nephritis	1	Mother died due to pulmonary embolism within 24 hours of therapeutic abortion by abdominal hysterotomy.
Multiple fibroids and extreme hypertension	1	Patient recovered after sub-total hysterectomy.
Pelvic contraction	4	All mothers and babies recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Breech and pelvic contraction	2	All mothers and babies recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Severe injury to vulva	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by classical Caesarean section.
Cervical atresia	1	Mother and baby recovered following delivery by lower uterine segment Caesarean section.
Chronic nephritis	1	Mother recovered following delivery by classical Caesarean section. Baby died within 24 hours.
Pre-eclamptic state and pelvic contraction	1	Mother recovered, but was still in hospital at the end of the year. The baby died within 24 hours.

Maternal Deaths.—During the year there were 3 deaths. Two were of patients whose residence was within the burgh area, and one within the county area.

The causes of death were as follows :—

- (1) Chronic nephritis and hypertension. Pregnancy and ovarian cyst operation. Pulmonary embolism.
- (2) Acute pulmonary oedema. Cardiac failure.
- (3) Acute congestive cardiac failure. Mitral stenosis.

Infants.—The number of infants born alive was 885. There were 34 still-births.

Twelve pairs of twins were born. Eight pairs were discharged well; of the remainder, in one pair, one died on the first day; in

other pairs, one died on the thirteenth day, one died on the fourteenth day, and one baby was still-born.

Of the total of 885 live births, 22 infants died under 8 days of age, and 9 infants died over 8 days of age.

Two infants suffering from bullous impetigo were transferred with their mothers to the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital. One infant was transferred to the Royal Sick Children's Hospital, Edinburgh, on account of congenital heart. Two mothers were transferred to the Observation Wing suffering from cystitis.

Statistics.—The number of in-patient days was :—

Mothers	13,264
Infants	8,831
	<hr/>
Total	22,095
	<hr/>

The average number of beds occupied during the year was :—
Mothers, 36; Infants, 24.

The highest number of beds occupied on any day was :—
Mothers, 48 on 27th December; Infants, 27 on 8th October and 10th October.

The lowest number of beds occupied was :—Mothers, 28 on 9th January and 10th February; Infants, 15 on 11th December.

The average duration of stay was 12 days for mothers and 10 days for infants.

Income.—The amount recovered in fees from patients during the year was £4,380, 8s., and from Fife County Council £9,748, 3s. 1d., making a total of £14,128, 11s. 1d.

Staff.—During the year the average number of staff consisted of :—

- 1 Obstetrician.
- 1 Resident Assistant Obstetrician.
- Matron.
- 6 Sisters.
- 3 Staff Nurses.
- 15 Pupil Midwives.

The services of the Edinburgh panel of obstetricians are also available if necessary.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent and takes this opportunity of thanking Dr T. A. Gillie, Dr Marie Grant, Miss Nicoll, and the staff for their co-operation.

Training School.—The Central Midwives Board for Scotland granted recognition of the Maternity Hospital as a training school for part one of the examination held under its auspices for state-registered midwives. The training of pupil midwives who are state-registered nurses occupies a period of six months.

Twenty-five pupil midwives completed training during the year.

General Administration.—The Maternity Hospital has completed the ninth year of its existence with a total of 1101 cases treated. This figure shows an increase of 181 over that of the previous year. This increase is due to the fact that it was possible to make partial use of the new extension towards the end of the year, also many mothers were discharged on the sixth day after confinement in order to make it possible to implement the reservations which had been made.

In spite of this considerable numbers have been turned away when making application for admission.

For those without possible alternative arrangements, accommodation has been obtained at Airthrey Castle, Bridge of Allan, and Meikleour House, Perthshire, now administered by Stirling and Perth County Councils respectively.

To add to our troubles, Stirling County Council decided to exclude admission of cases from other local authorities from the end of the year. All outstanding bookings were repudiated.

The capacity of the Maternity Hospital is usually fully reserved about seven months ahead.

It will be necessary to pursue the policy of rigidly restricting bookings until such time as the urgent need for increased bed accommodation is implemented.

It is hoped that the extension to the Observation Wing, sufficient for ten beds, with labour room, nursery, and usual offices which

commenced in 1943, will be completed early in the coming year. This is a small unit of the larger extension to the whole hospital which is contemplated.

It is again necessary to draw urgent and particular attention to the overcrowding that exists in the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics. The Clinic consists of one room along with a waiting-room which is available to the whole hospital.

The gross number of attendances at these Clinics is now 13,045, an increase of 3,214 over the number for the previous year. It needs no imagination to picture the difficulties encountered in this department. It is imperative, therefore, that the building of a new Clinic planned as a separate and independent unit of the hospital, should be given the highest priority.

The following table provides a review of the work undertaken since 1926 at Davaar Maternity Home and the Maternity Hospital :—

Year	Dunfermline Burgh.			Western District of Fife County.			Total
	Total Births	Births in Hospital	Percentage of Total births occurring in Hospital.	Total Births.	Births in Hospital.	Percentage of total births occurring in Hospital.	
1926	764	165	21.5%		88		253
1927	664	149	22.4%		65		214
1928	640	208	32.5%		70		278
1929	575	222	38.6%		96		318
1930	587	222	37.8%		101		323
1931	650	282	43.3%		139		421
1932	550	251	45.6%		181		432
1933	562	277	49.2%	1267	166	13.1%	443
1934	590	291	49.3%	1129	138	12.2%	429
1935	569	293	51.1%	1180	175	14.8%	468
1936	573	280	48.8%	1219	155	12.7%	435
1937	573	290	*50.6%	1072	172	16.0%	*462
1938	547	354	64.7%	1190	264	22.1%	618
1939	656	449	68.4%	1134	387	34.1%	836
1940	625	405	64.8%	1021	476	46.6%	881
1941	730	468	64.1%	1083	484	44.6%	952
1942	789	456	57.7%	1102	405	36.7%	861
1943	903	416	46.0%	1178	375	31.4%	791
1944	914	435	47.5%	1182	384	32.1%	819
1945	824	367	44.5%	1104	428	38.7%	795
1946	921	457	49.6%	1301	462	35.5%	919

NOTES ON TABLE.

*—Year of opening of Maternity Hospital.

Owing to re-organisation of county area, comparable figures for the Western area are not available before 1933.

MIDWIVES' AND MATERNITY HOMES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1927.

Maternity Homes.—In addition to the Local Authority's Maternity Hospital, there is registered within the area a private nursing home, where two rooms, each containing one bed, and one ward containing four beds, are used for the reception of cases of confinement.

No new applications for registration were made.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE.

Sessions for the testing of volunteer blood donors were held by the Scottish National Blood Transfusion Service during the year. The panel now comprises 262 volunteers.

BANDRUM CHILDREN'S HOME.

Bandrum Children's Home, Saline.	Whether long-stay— or short-stay.	Number of Beds Provided at the End of the Year.		
		Aged 0-2	Aged 2-5	Others
(a) Maintained by the Local Authority...	—		10	22
(b) Maintained by Voluntary Associ- ations	—	—	—	—

Of the many medical schemes founded by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust for the benefit of Dunfermline children, none was more important than the establishment of Bandrum Home in 1927.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, Bandrum was requisitioned as an Auxiliary Emergency Hospital and functioned as such throughout the war years. No facilities were more missed by the Public Health Department than those that Bandrum had offered.

When the Home was derequisitioned at the end of the war and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust announced they no longer felt able to continue to administer it, there was a feeling amounting to dismay.

It was a source of great satisfaction, therefore, when in 1945 the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust offered Bandrum and its equipment as a gift to the town, and it was willingly accepted by Dunfermline Town Council.

Bandrum is situated a little over five miles from Dunfermline. The house is on high ground with a sunny southern exposure, surrounded by gardens and open parks and sheltered on all sides by woods.

The interior consists of a large, cheerful central hall with two wards on either side, in which the children sleep. Bathrooms, dressing rooms, kitchen premises, and a large well-lighted and heated playroom complete this comfortable home in which the children live. There is accommodation for 32 children, consisting of 22 beds and 10 cots.

The first patients were admitted on the 17th of January, and the Home was soon filled to capacity. The children are selected for admission from those attending the various Child Welfare and School Clinics, or by recommendation from their own family doctors or from the various hospitals. They are nearly all debilitated and ailing from various causes, their chief need being ample rest and quiet, regular hours of sleep, good food and fresh air. The children spend most of their time in the open; those who are able roam in the spacious grounds or in the large playground in the garden, well-equipped with swings and other apparatus. In wet weather, they are well provided for, with deep verandahs in front of the wards fitted with vitreous glass. Artificial sunlight lamps are also installed in the wards.

During the year 227 children were admitted; 90 of these were girls and 137 were boys. The under five years old predominated. The average duration of stay was 49.71 days. The average gain in weight was 2 lbs. 14 ozs. Several times during the period under review there was a waiting-list for admission.

The first year of Dunfermline Town Council's proprietorship of Bandrum has been a success, and appreciation must be recorded of the services of Dr Beveridge, Miss MacPherson, the Matron, and the Staff, whose previous experience in administering the Home was of inestimable value in making it so.

Home and Domestic Helps.—A very considerable effort was made in 1945 to organise the provision of a Domestic Help Scheme. Extensive enquiries resulted in applications from only three households for help, which, when it was forthcoming, was refused on the grounds that it was no longer required.

In view of these abortive attempts at so recent a date, no further action has been taken.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

School Medical Inspection was carried out on the usual lines. During the year the medical examination of the school children was carried out in accordance with the following scheme :—

TABLE I.

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

	Number of Children Examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	362	346
Second age group	382	356
Third age group	382	297
Fourth age group	77	46
Totals	1203	1045

B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

	Boys.		Girls.	
Special cases	41		25	
Re-inspections	60		75	
Non-Routines	59		50	
Totals	160		150	

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental caries :—

	Boys.		Girls.	
Entrants	91		62	
Second age group	95		88	
Third age group	77		57	
Fourth age group	11		2	
Other systematic examinations	—		—	
Totals	274		209	

Number of School Medical Inspection Sessions	173
Health Visitors' Inspections	115
Refraction Clinics (Specialist)	36
Number of Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions at Schools ...	33
Vision Sessions	17
Special Sessions (Miners' Children)	18

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8. Eyes—								
(a) External diseases:								
Blepharitis	3	5	4	5	3	1	2	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Corneal opacities	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	10	9	8	11	4	4	1	—
Other diseases	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	—
(b) Visual acuity (Snellen).								
(a) Not worse than 6/12	—	1	15	21	23	17	3	—
(b) Worse than 6/12	1	—	10	9	13	17	10	7
Recommended for refraction	4	6	18	21	23	21	9	2
9. Ears—								
(a) Diseases:								
Otorrhoea	4	4	1	8	2	5	2	1
Other diseases	2	5	5	3	6	1	—	—
(b) Defective hearing:								
Grade I.	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	—
Grade II. a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade II. b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—								
Defective articulation	8	6	1	3	1	—	—	—
Stammering	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
11. Mental and nervous condition	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	—
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendances, etc.)	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Dull (intrinsically)	6	2	3	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Mentally defective (educable)	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Difficult in behaviour	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 11.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
12. Circulatory system—								
(a) Organic heart disease:								
(1) Congenital	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
(2) Acquired	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	1
(b) Functional conditions	3	1	—	4	6	5	1	1
13. Lungs—								
Chronic bronchitis	13	11	12	3	4	2	1	1
Suspected tuberculosis	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1
Other diseases	1	1	12	2	4	1	2	—
14. Deformities—								
(a) Congenital	1	2	4	1	7	2	—	—
(b) Acquired (infantile paralysis)	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
(c) Acquired (probable rickets)	4	2	1	5	4	2	—	1
(d) Acquired (other causes)	12	11	18	12	18	7	4	—
15. Infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Other diseases or defects	15	8	20	13	11	9	3	3
17. Vaccination	250	261	281	295	298	250	73	45
18. Parents present	238	245	130	158	16	14	—	3
19. Refusals			2 boys and 28 girls.					

Nutrition.—Of the 2248 school children examined during the year, 159 or 7.07 per cent. were found to suffer from slight nutritional defect, and 4 or 0.17 per cent. were found to suffer from bad nutritional defect.

Ophthalmic Clinic.—Dr Duncan Leeds carries out all ophthalmic treatment of cases of defective vision occurring in school children.

The report on the year's work in this Department is shown in the following table :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of Clinics	36	
Number of cases examined	94	90
Number of cases re-examined	100	74
Hypermetropia and Astigmatism	75	55
Hypermetropia	68	53
Myopic astigmatism	15	14
Myopia	21	14
Emmetropia... ..	8	20
Mixed astigmatism	4	8
Blepharitis	1	—
Laceration of lid (injury)	1	—
Strabismus	1	—

Orthoptic Clinic.—For some years special attention has been paid in Dunfermline to the treatment of children with squint, and in November 1936, a grant from the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust enabled a special clinic to be established at the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital with a part-time orthoptist in attendance under the direction of Dr C. R. D. Leeds.

The returns for the year indicate that there is still a large number of children who benefit from orthoptic treatment, and the work is worth continuing.

The relatively high number of cases under treatment, and of individual attendances, compared with the low number of discharged cured cases, in association with the small number of operations performed, indicate that better facilities for operations are required.

The attendances are being prolonged over a period of years instead of months, and the number of discharged cured cases is too low for the amount of work done.

Number of cases continued from 1945	...	...	45
Number of new cases in 1946	...	19	
Of the 19 new cases, number with no strabismus	...	1	18
Total number of cases under treatment	...		63

During 1946 from the above 63 cases—

Number of attendances for treatment	...	...	568
Number of examinations	...	...	19
Number of attendances for observation	...	...	142
Number of attendances for occlusion	...	...	26
Total number of attendances	...	...	755

From these 63 cases:—

Number of cases discharged as unsuitable	...	...	5
Number of cases discharged as cured	...	...	7

Of the 5 unsuitable cases—

2 left district; 3 failed to attend.

Number of cases continued to 1947	51
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Attendance of Parents.—A notice of the forthcoming medical inspection is sent to the parents of each child, and they are invited to attend the examination.

Their attendance is very much in the children's interest, as it enables the doctor to ascertain precise details of past illnesses and of family history. Should treatment of any condition be required, personal explanation is more satisfactory than any written notice, and more likely to be effective.

During the year parents have continued to co-operate in this way, especially in the more junior age groups.

It is unfortunately true, however, that on the whole we do not see the parents of those children who are most in need of attention. The careful mother of the well-cared-for child attends and has the satisfaction of learning that all is well. On the other hand, when a child's condition is less satisfactory it is very often found that lack of parental interest extends to school medical inspection and opportunity for discussion is not afforded.

Of 708 entrant infants examined, 483 were accompanied by parents, and of 1540 other children examined, parents were present in 321 instances.

Refusal of Medical Inspection.—The number of refusals was again a negligible percentage of the number of children examined.

There were, in all, 30 refusals, representing 1.3 per cent. Notes were furnished in the majority of cases, and the chief reason given was that the child was under the care of the family practitioner.

Treatment.—Children suffering from defects were referred to the Carnegie Clinic, where treatment was arranged.

The treatment of school children remains under the auspices of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, and was in the hands of Dr Emslie Smith until his illness in September, from which unfortunately he did not recover. He died in December.

I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the harmonious co-operation which existed uninterruptedly over a long period of years between this Department and the Medical Department of the Carnegie Trust, largely due to Dr Emslie Smith's character and influence.

During the absence of Dr Emslie Smith and as a personal arrangement, his work was undertaken by the Public Health Department. I express thanks to the staff for their help and co-operation.

Health Visitors' Inspections.—The Health Visitors carry out inspections of heads and clothing, and where necessary, refer cases to the school clinic for treatment. "Follow-up" visits were also made to ensure that their suggestions and instructions were being acted upon.

Number of children inspected by Health Visitors	...	4751
Number of re-inspections and follow-up visits	... ..	12,243
Number of homes visited	... ..	124

NECESSITOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Recommendations :—

					Boots.	Boots & Clothing.	Clothing.
January	—	7	—
February	—	5	—
March	—	2	—
May	—	4	—
June	—	4	—
September	—	13	—
October	—	4	—
November	—	6	—
December	—	5	—
Totals...	—	50	—

Medical Examination of Mentally Defective Children.—Eleven mentally defective children were medically examined, and a special report regarding them was submitted to Dr Krause.

Co-operation of Teachers.—Headmasters and teachers continued to co-operate and proved very helpful in referring ailing children for examination. Their interest and assistance are invaluable, and greatly reinforce the work of school medical inspection.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 592, of which 65 were Service cases. This shows a considerable decrease from the total for 1945, which was 807, and it is, in fact, lower than any of the figures for the previous five years, namely :—1945, 807; 1944, 880; 1943, 750; 1942, 1033; 1941, 624. The reduction was mainly due to the diminished incidence of measles.

The number of notifications of infectious disease received per month varied from 23 in September to 124 in December.

Details of the corrected notifications and intimations are shown in the following table :—

Scarlet Fever.—Thirty-nine cases of scarlet fever were notified. Of the 39 cases notified the diagnosis was not confirmed in four instances, 1 case was found to be suffering from influenza, 1 from rubella, 1 from fourth disease, and 1 from no apparent disease. This gives a corrected total of 35 cases treated, and shows a marked decrease from the figure of last year, which was 69.

Thirty-four cases were treated in hospital.

Seven cases, representing 20 per cent. of the total, occurred in children under five years of age; 26, or 74.2 per cent., were children of school age. The remaining 2 cases occurred in the higher age groups.

There were no deaths.

There were no localised outbreaks in schools, nor any attributable to milk supplies.

The largest number of cases notified was 19, in the first quarter, and the lowest 3, in the fourth quarter.

The greatest number of cases occurred in the Seventh Ward area.

Two persons, who were contacts and whose employment necessitated the handling of food supplies, were temporarily suspended from work while a throat swab was examined for hæmolytic streptococci.

Measles.—One hundred and eighty-six cases were notified. Of the 186 cases notified, 3 cases were found to be suffering from rubella and 1 from tonsillitis. One case notified as rubella was found to be suffering from measles. This gives a corrected figure of 183 confirmed cases, being a decrease of 203 from the figure for the previous year. There were 2 cases from H.M. Forces.

Only the first case of measles occurring in a household is notifiable.

Sixteen cases (including 2 cases from H.M. Forces) were removed to hospital.

There were 8 adult cases.

There was 1 death.

Some of the cases were visited by the nurses of the Dunfermline and Rosyth Nursing Associations, who also undertook the home nursing of cases with complications.

They paid 175 visits to cases of measles, namely :—

Under 5 years—

First visits	85
Revisits	7

Over 5 years—

First visits	78
Revisits	5

Total	<u>175</u>
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Diphtheria.—The notifications received numbered 23; of the 23 cases notified, 18 were found to be suffering from tonsillitis and 1 from rubella, giving a corrected total of 4 confirmed cases, and showing a decrease of 8 from the number of the previous year.

One case occurred in a child in the age group 5-15 years, and 3 cases in the age group 25-45 years.

There were no deaths.

This presents an interesting picture. There has been a marked decline in the number of cases since 1942, when the intensive immunisation campaign started. The following are the figures for the last five years :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1942	75	3 (1 adult; 2 children, 5-15 years)
1943	22	2 (children, 1-5, 5-10 years)
1944	13	1 (child, 1-5 years)
1945	12	1 (adult)
1946	4	—

While change of type of the causative organism may have played a part, the marked improvement coincides with the development of immunity due to the general acceptance by parents of diphtheria immunisation as a preventive measure.

By the end of December 1945, approximately 72 per cent. of the pre-school children and 94 per cent. of the school children had been immunised. The results achieved during the past year have been equally satisfactory. By 31st December 1946, approximately 73 per cent. of the pre-school children and 93.5 per cent. of the school children had been immunised. In assessing the figure for pre-school children, it has to be remembered that the percentage is based on the total number of children from 0-5 years, whereas they do not become eligible for immunisation until after they have reached the age of 6 months. When this fact is taken into consideration it is obvious that the percentage of pre-school children immunised in proportion to the number of children eligible for immunisation is considerably higher than the figure of 73 per cent.

Much of the credit of this satisfactory state of affairs is due to the health visitors whose individual contacts in the homes of the people have proved very effective, and to the laborious and persistent home-to-home visitation of the medical staff.

It is the practice to give all school entrants a continuation injection to maintain their immunity and ensure protection throughout school life. To date 3511 such injections have been given.

The following table shows the number of the population immunised against diphtheria :—

	0-4	5-14	15 +	All ages.
Number immunised before 1/1/46	3,192	5,301	2,460	10,953
Number immunised 1/1/46 - 1/12/46 ...	727	46	—	773
	<u>3,919</u>	<u>5,347</u>	<u>2,460</u>	<u>11,726</u>

The application of the Schick Test has not been employed as a routine measure.

Bacteriological specimens are examined at the Bacteriological Department of the University College, Dundee.

During the year 19 throat swabs were dealt with. The cost of these examinations is borne by the local authority.

Diphtheria antitoxin is provided free to general practitioners for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes, and they are encouraged to make early use of the unrestricted facilities for admission to hospital, rather than wait for confirmation of the diagnosis. In the course of the year 84,000 units of antitoxin were issued to general practitioners.

Whooping Cough.—Eighty-eight cases of whooping cough were notified, an increase of 23 over the figure for last year.

Two cases were removed to hospital. As with measles, only the first case occurring in a household is notifiable.

The services of the Dunfermline and Rosyth Nursing Associations were made use of for the visitation and home nursing of some of the cases.

During the year the nurses paid 81 visits to cases of whooping cough :—

Under 5 years—

First visits	51
Revisits	—

Over 5 years—

First visits	30
Revisits	—

Total	81
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There were no deaths.

Two hundred and fifty-four pre-school children and 1 school child were inoculated against whooping cough during the year.

Pneumonia, Acute Primary.—Fifty-seven cases of lobar pneumonia were notified during the year. Of the 57 cases notified, 1 was found to be suffering from influenza, 2 from bronchitis, and in 1 instance no disease was apparent. This gives a corrected total of 53 confirmed cases, being an increase of 18 over the figure for the preceding year.

There were 6 cases from H.M. Forces.

Thirty-two civilian cases were removed to the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital and 3 services cases were removed to service hospitals.

Pneumonia, Broncho.—Forty-seven cases of broncho-pneumonia were intimated during the year. Of the 47 cases notified, 1 was found to be suffering from gastro-enteritis, 5 from bronchitis, 1 from pulmonary tuberculosis, and in 1 instance no disease was apparent. This gives a corrected total of 39 confirmed cases, which shows an increase of 13 over the figures for the previous year. Thirty-seven cases of broncho-pneumonia were treated in hospital.

The number of deaths from pneumonia (all forms) at different age periods is shown below :—

Age						Number
Under 1 year	...	..	...	...	...	1
1-5 years	...	...	...	...	...	2
5-15 years	...	...	...	...	...	1
15-25 years	...	...	...	...	...	—
25-45 years	...	...	...	...	...	3
45-65 years	...	...	...	...	...	2
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total						15

The services of the Nursing Associations were again utilised for domiciliary nursing.

The nurses paid 48 visits to cases of pneumonia as follows :—

Under 5 years—

First visits	5
Revisits	15

Over 5 years—

First visits	11
Revisits	17

Total	48
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Erysipelas.—Fourteen cases of erysipelas, including 1 case from H.M. Forces were notified, and 5 were treated in hospital. There was 1 death.

The nurses of the local Nursing Associations paid 8 first visits and 3 re-visits to adult cases of erysipelas.

Puerperal Fever.—One case of puerperal fever was notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Six cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. Two cases were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Twenty-one cases were notified, being an increase of 5 over the figure for the previous year. Three cases were removed to hospital. All made good recoveries.

Cases are visited immediately on notification, and treatment, if carried out at home, is supervised daily until recovery.

The Health Visitors paid 58 visits to cases of this disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Ten cases of this disease were notified during the year. Of the 10 cases notified, 5 were found to be suffering from the following conditions :—Tonsillitis, mumps, meningism, cerebral hæmorrhage, and pyrexia of unknown origin. This gives a corrected total of 5 confirmed cases. This is a decrease of 3 cases from the figure for the previous year. All cases were removed to hospital. There was 1 death.

Rubella.—Twelve cases of rubella were intimated during the year. Of the 12 cases, 1 was found to be suffering from measles. To this must be added 1 case notified as scarlet fever, 3 cases notified as measles, and 1 case notified as diphtheria, giving a corrected total of 16 and showing an increase of 8 over the figure for the previous year. All cases were removed to hospital. Twelve belonged to H.M. Forces.

Chickenpox.—Fifteen cases were intimated. All cases were treated in hospital. There were 10 cases from H.M. Forces.

Dysentery.—Eight cases were notified during the year. Of the 8 cases notified, 2 were found to be suffering from gastro-enteritis, 2 from colitis, and 1 from no apparent disease. This gives a corrected total of 3 confirmed cases, and shows an increase of 2 cases over the figure for the previous year. Two cases were treated in hospital.

Scabies.—In no instance was it found necessary to provide hospital treatment for scabies during the year.

Facilities for the cleansing and treatment of scabies cases are available at Inglis Street Clinic and at the Carnegie Institute, Parkgate, Rosyth.

Medical practitioners have been notified of the times at which treatment is available at the two Centres. Treatment is carried out by an attendant at each Centre. The supervision of such patients remain solely with their medical practitioners.

During the year the following number of persons were treated at Dunfermline and Rosyth Centres.

ADULTS.				CHILDREN.			
Men	59	Boys	87
Women	77	Girls	109
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total	136	Total	196
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The gross total of attendances was 1,025.

Mumps.—Three cases were intimated. To this number must be added a case notified as cerebro-spinal fever. This gives a corrected total of 4 confirmed cases, which shows a decrease of 30 from the figure for the previous year. All cases were treated in hospital. Two cases were from H.M. Forces.

Glandular Fever.—Two cases were intimated during the year, one of which was found to be suffering from adenitis. This gives a corrected total of 1 confirmed case. The case was from H.M. Forces, and was treated in hospital.

Influenza.—Seven cases were intimated during the year. To this number must be added 3 cases notified as follows:—Scarlet fever, lobar pneumonia, and influenzal pneumonia, giving a corrected total of 10 cases. Three cases were admitted to hospital. Nine cases were from H.M. Forces.

There were 2 deaths.

Bullous Impetigo.—Two cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

Enteritis.—No case was intimated during the year, but the following cases were found to be suffering from enteritis :—2 cases notified as observation dysentery, 1 as bronchio-pneumonia, and 1 as paratyphoid fever, giving a corrected total of 4 cases. All cases were treated in hospital.

Tonsillitis.—Two cases were intimated during the year. To this total must be added 18 cases notified as diphtheria, 1 as cerebro-spinal fever, and 1 as measles. This gives a corrected total of 22 cases. Thirteen cases were from H.M. Forces. All cases were treated in hospital.

Malaria.—Three cases were notified from H.M. Forces during the year.

Infective Hepatitis.—Three cases from H.M. Forces were intimated during the year and treated by them.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at the beginning of the year was 128. During the year 21 cases were notified. To this number must be added a case notified as bronchio-pneumonia and found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, which gives a corrected total of 22 new cases, 18 cases were added to the register from other areas, 1 case was re-admitted to the register, 14 left the district, and 15 died (including 1 service case). There remained on the register at the end of the year 140 patients. In 15 instances the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving a corrected figure of 125 (80 males and 45 females).

Notifications.—During the year there were 22 new cases (14 males and 8 females) of pulmonary tuberculosis, which compares with 25 for last year and 20 for the average of the last five years. The diagnosis was confirmed in 19 cases.

The following table shows the number of cases occurring at the various age periods and the mortality :—

Age periods.				Notifications.	Deaths.
1-5 years	...	...	...	—	—
5-15 years	...	...	...	2	1
15-25 years	...	...	...	9	—
25-35 years	...	...	...	3	1
35-45 years	...	...	...	4	—
45-65 years	...	...	..	4	—
65 years and over...	...	...	...	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	<u>22</u>	<u>2</u>

Fifteen deaths were registered during the year as due to pulmonary tuberculosis; 5 of these occurred in institutions. Of those who died, 2 had been notified during the year, 3 in 1945, 1 in 1943, 1 in 1941, 1 in 1940, 2 in 1938, 1 in 1936, 1 in 1935, 1 in 1932, 1 not notified and 1 notified at time of death.

The death-rate is 0.35 per 1000 population.

The following table shows the number who died within three months of notification :—

Not notified or notified at or after death.	Died after notification.		
	Within 1 month.	Within 2 months.	Within 3 months.
2	—	—	1

Of the cases notified, 9 received sanatorium treatment and 3 received domiciliary treatment.

The housing conditions of the notified cases were as follows :—

In 6 cases the house was of two-apartments; in 8 cases of three-apartments; in 7 cases of four-apartments.

One case occurred in an institution.

Eleven patients had each a separate bed and room.

Three patients had a separate bed and shared a room with one person.

Six patients shared a bed and room with one person.

One patient shared a bed with 2 persons and a room with 4 persons.

The occupation of the cases at the time of notification was :—

Electrical fitter	1	Labourers	2
Meter checker	1	Clerk	1
Engineer	1	Clerkess	1
Printing works	1	Silk factory worker	1
Fitter	1	Silk weaver	1
Chargeman of shipwrights...	1	Factory workers	2
Motor mechanic	1	Schoolgirl	1
Housewife	1	Schoolboy	1
No occupation	1	Dockyard workers	3

Special consideration to the re-housing of families in which there is a member suffering from tuberculosis has been continued. Ten families have been re-housed during the year. In assessing the overcrowding of tuberculous families and the provision of new houses for them, the calculation should be based on the fact that it is necessary for the tuberculous patient to have a room to himself. Encouragement should be given to ensure that the tuberculous patient will occupy a room by himself by letting the family have a room additional to their normal needs. For example, a four-roomed house is let at the rent of a three-roomed house. The Housing Committee have decided to consider each case on its merits.

Sympathetic consideration is given to applications for a rebate of rent.

There is evidence of a general speeding up of notification, which, on the whole, is made at an earlier stage of the disease than formerly. Medical practitioners take full advantage of our dispensary service, and many suspected cases are sent for consultation in order to reach a diagnosis.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases on the register at the end of 1945 was 56. During the year 11 new cases were notified, 1 was added to the register from another area, 1 died, and 4 were transferred to other districts, leaving on the register at the end of the year 63. In 8 instances the diagnosis was unconfirmed, giving a corrected figure of 55 (24 males and 31 females).

Persons suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are kept on the register for three years after freedom from symptoms and absence of signs of tuberculosis.

Notifications.—Eleven cases (7 males and 4 females) were notified as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, which compares with 12 for last year and 12 for the average of the last five years. In 4 cases the superficial glands were affected; in 2, abdominal glands; in 1, kidneys and bladder; in 1, bones and joint; in 1, spine; in 1, peritonitis; and in 1, peritoneum.

Of the cases notified, 1 received hospital treatment, and 1 received domiciliary treatment.

The age periods and mortality of the notified cases during the year were as follows :—

Age Periods.				Notifications.	Deaths.
1-5 years ...	...	...	...	2	—
5-15 years ...	...	...	...	4	1
15-25 years ...	...	...	...	3	—
25-35 years ...	...	...	...	1	—
35-45 years ...	...	...	...	—	—
45-65 years ...	...	...	...	1	—
65 years and over...	...	...	...	—	—
				<hr/> 11	<hr/> 1

Three deaths were registered during the year as due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of those who died 1 had been notified during the year, and 2 were not notified.

The death-rate is 0.07 per 1000 population.

Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.—On receipt of a notification, each case of tuberculosis is visited by a health visitor. The probable source of infection and home conditions are enquired into. Advice is given regarding the value of fresh air, good food, etc. The patient is invited to attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and if this is impracticable is visited by the Medical Officer of Health, who is also Tuberculosis Officer.

Medical comforts, pocket sputum flasks, disinfectants, and dressings are supplied when necessary.

X-ray examination has been of great assistance in the diagnosis of cases referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. One hundred and fifty-one cases were referred to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital for X-ray examination and for the opinion of the radiologist.

Under the arrangements made for patients receiving artificial pneumothorax treatment, ten persons attended as out-patients at Ochil Hills Sanatorium for their periodic refills.

Domiciliary Visitation.—During the year 189 persons have been visited, viz. :—124 patients (82 males and 42 females) suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 51 patients (24 males and 27 females) suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and 14 observation cases (6 males and 8 females).

The total number of visits was 630.

This work, linked up with the service of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, continues to be of the greatest importance. Both patients and contacts are kept under close supervision, and the benefit of after-care is extended to those returned from a sanatorium.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Dispensary accommodation in the Public Health Department premises in Douglas Street is now inadequate to cope with the number attending.

The upper flat of the building in which the Public Health Department is situated has been acquired, and plans for a new dispensary, with attached dressing cubicles, etc., prepared.

It is hoped that these alterations may be completed and occupation obtained early in the coming year.

A weekly session is held on Friday afternoons from two to four o'clock, and on one evening a month to suit those in employment.

During the year 142 persons attended. Ninety-seven patients (63 males and 34 females) suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis have made a total of 576 attendances; 34 patients (16 males and 18 females) suffering from non-pulmonary forms of the disease have made a total of 70 attendances; 11 observation cases (4 males and 7 females) have made a total of 92 attendances. The gross total of attendances was 738.

Disinfection.—Premises, etc., are disinfected on the removal of a patient to a sanatorium, and at other times if required.

Soap and disinfectants for the washing of clothes are issued free of charge.

The same procedure is followed after receipt of intimation of a death from tuberculosis.

Examination of Sputum.—Medical practitioners are supplied with specimen outfits. Sixty-eight specimens of sputa were examined at University College, Dundee, and reports submitted.

Sanatorium Treatment—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—During the year patients received treatment in the sanatoria undernoted :—

Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.

Sidlaw Sanatorium.

Grampian Sanatorium.

Bridge of Earn Emergency Hospital.

West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The number treated and the mortality are shown in the following table :—

	In Sanatorium on 1st January 1946.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Sana- torium.	In Sanatorium on 31st Decem- ber 1946.
Ochil Hills Sanatorium	16	16	10	3	19
Bridge of Earn Emer- gency Hospital ...	1	—	1	—	—
Sidlaw Sanatorium	1	—	1	—	—
Grampian Sana- torium	1	—	—	1	—
West Fife I.D. Hospital	—	2	1	1	—
Totals... ..	19	18	13	5	19

Dunfermline Town Council is a partner in the Stirling and Clackmannan Joint Sanatorium Scheme at Ochil Hills. The Ochil Hills Sanatorium is intended for the reception of early adult pulmonary cases only.

Sanatorium Treatment—Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—During the year patients received treatment in the sanatoria undernoted :—

Princess Margaret Rose Hospital.

Bangour Emergency Hospital.

Orthopædic Hospital, Stonehouse.

The number treated and the mortality are shown in the following table :—

	In Sanatorium on 1st January 1946.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Sana- torium.	In Sanatorium on 31st Decem- ber 1946.
Princess Margaret Rose Hospital ...	—	1	1	—	—
Bangour Emergency Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Orthopædic Hospital, Stonehouse	1	1	1	—	1
Totals	2	2	2	—	2

Shortage of nursing and domestic staff in sanatoria is now a major national problem which Ochil Hills Sanatorium has not escaped.

There have been periods of acute staff shortage, necessitating beds remaining unoccupied.

It is a matter of great regret that, although patients are being notified at an earlier stage of the disease than formerly, admission to the Sanatorium is long delayed, whereby the benefits of early diagnosis may be frequently lost.

At the end of the year there was a waiting list for sanatorium treatment amounting to 21 (16 males and 5 females).

Domiciliary Treatment.—During the year the following number of patients received domiciliary treatment:—

On treatment 1st January 1946.	Granted treatment during 1946.	Ceased treatment during 1946.	On treatment 31st December 1946
23	11	7	27

Thirty-two patients received medicines prescribed by their own medical attendants or at the dispensary, in all amounting to 118 prescriptions.

Cod liver oil and virol were also supplied to many attending the Dispensary.

Lupus.—One person received treatment for lupus at the Ultra-Violet Light Clinic, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and was granted travelling expenses by the Local Authority.

Mortality.—The death-rate for all forms of tuberculosis for the year was 0.42 per 1000 population.

Maintenance Allowances.—Persons who have to leave work temporarily in order to obtain treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis do so much more readily if they can be confident of the maintenance of those who look to them for support. For this purpose a scheme of maintenance allowances was inaugurated by the Department of Health for Scotland in 1943.

During the year 40 patients (23 males and 17 females) received maintenance allowances. A total of £1,188, 5s. 1d. has been disbursed during the year.

Housing Conditions and Infectious Disease.—The type of house from which confirmed infectious diseases were notified is shown in the following table :—

Disease.			1 apartment.	2 apartments.	3 apartments.	4 apartments.	5 apartments.	6 apartments.	Over 6 apart.	Institution.	Totals.
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	—	17	13	7	—	1	1	—	39
Whooping cough	...	...	4	12	39	24	4	1	3	1	88
Scarlet fever	...	...	—	9	10	14	—	—	—	2	35
Lobar pneumonia	...	...	—	9	20	10	2	2	2	2	47
Erysipelas	...	...	—	3	4	6	—	—	—	—	13
Measles	...	...	5	39	57	59	11	—	1	9	181
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	—	6	8	7	—	—	—	1	22
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	3	11
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	—	2	10	8	1	—	—	—	21
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	6
Puerperal fever	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox	...	...	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	5
Dysentery	...	...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	...	...	9	106	171	144	19	4	7	21	481

Treatment and Prevention of Venereal Diseases.—The Venereal Diseases Centre is conducted under the auspices of the Fife Venereal Diseases Joint Committee, on which the Burgh has representation. It serves the Burgh and also the Dunfermline area of the County.

Since the inception of the Centre in 1922, 2,419 persons belonging to Dunfermline Burgh have attended for examination and treatment between that date and 31st December 1946. During the past year 162 patients (124 males and 38 females) attended for treatment; of this total 5 were service cases. This shows an increase of 54 cases over the number for the previous year. Of the total treated, 27.36 per cent. were suffering from gonorrhœa, 18.75 per cent. from syphilis, 24.16 per cent. from non-specific venereal infections, 1.23 per cent. from soft sores, and 28.48 per cent. from conditions other than venereal disease.

Cases requiring hospital treatment are received in the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, and are under the care of Dr G. A. H. Gumley.

During the year the following notifications were received under Defence Regulation 33B :—

Double Contact Notices.	Male.	Female.
Number of person in respect of whom two or more notices were received	—	2
Number of persons required by notice to attend for medical examination	—	1
Number of persons who attended for medical examination	—	2
(a) Found suffering from V.D.	—	2
Single Contact Notices.		
Number of persons in respect of whom single notices were received	—	7
Number referred to Service Departments or other local Authorities	—	1
Number of persons who attended for medical examination	—	4
(a) Found suffering from V.D.	—	4
Traced but refused or failed to undergo examination	—	1
Untraced	—	2

Diabetes and Supply of Insulin.—Insulin was supplied to 7 patients during the year. The remedy is only supplied on receipt of the written authority of the medical practitioner in charge of the case. The circumstances of each applicant are investigated. Five persons in necessitous circumstances received insulin or protamine zinc insulin free, and 2 received insulin on part payment. Altogether, 213 ampoules (each 200 units), 56 ampoules (each 200 units) protamine with zinc, and 44 ampoules (each 400 units) and 12 ampoules (each 200 units) globin insulin with zinc were issued from the Public Health Department.

The amount expended on insulin was £17, 19s. 5d., of which £2 12s. 4d. was recovered.

Two deaths were certified as due to diabetes.

Cancer.—No interim arrangement has been made to implement the terms of the Cancer Act, 1939.

Mental Health Service.—Arrangements were made with the Davidson Clinic, Chalmers Street, Edinburgh, in 1945 for the purpose of Child Guidance. Difficult children from the various clinics and schools have been referred there for consultation and treatment.

During 1946, 11 children were referred to this Clinic.

Consultations and treatment are paid for at an agreed rate. Travelling expenses are partially reimbursed in necessitous cases.

There is no organised scheme for the treatment of adults in relation to mental disability in the pre-certification stages.

Hospital and Ambulance Facilities.—There has been no change in the hospital accommodation during the year. Fuller particulars of the facilities are to be found in previous Annual Reports.

The accommodation for general medical cases, chronic sick and children's diseases, continued to be insufficient.

The difficulty in placing mental defectives in institutions continues. The only solution appears to be the provision of a central institution by Fife County Council in co-operation with the large burghs. It is hoped that shortly, when Cameron Bridge Hospital is functioning in its proper capacity, that Thornton Fever Hospital may be utilised for this purpose.

The Maternity Hospital at Hospital Hill completed its ninth working year. Details of the work undertaken there will be found in another section.

The Town Council are partners with Fife County Council in a joint scheme for the West of Fife for the treatment of infectious diseases at the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital. Of the 689 patients treated in the hospital, 255 were from Dunfermline Burgh, including 46 from H.M. Forces.

The following table shows the distribution of the various diseases :—

				In Hospital 1st Jan. 1946.	Admitted during 1946.	Total.
Bronchitis	—	7	7
Bullous impetigo	—	2	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	5	5

	In Hospital				Admitted	Total.
	1st Jan. 1946.				during 1946.	
Colitis	—				2	2
Chickenpox	—				5	5
Croup	—				4	4
Diphtheria	1				4	5
Dysentery	—				2	2
Enteritis	—				4	4
Erysipelas	—				4	4
Fourth disease	—				1	1
Influenza	—				1	1
Measles	—				14	14
Mumps	—				2	2
Meningism	—				1	1
No apparent disease	—				4	4
Nursing mothers	—				2	2
Observation	—				1	1
Pneumonia, acute primary	1				32	33
Pneumonia, broncho-	1				37	38
Puerperal pyrexia	—				2	2
Puerperal sepsis	1				—	1
Pyrexia of unknown origin	1				1	2
Rubella	—				4	4
Scarlet fever	5				34	39
Tonsillitis	—				9	9
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	—				2	2
Venereal disease	—				10	10
Whooping cough	—				2	2

FROM H.M. FORCES :—

Cervical adenitis	—	1	1
Chickenpox	—	10	10
Erysipelas	—	1	1
Glandular fever... ..	—	1	1
Influenza	—	2	2
Measles	—	2	2
Mumps	1	2	3
Observation	—	1	1
Rubella	—	12	12
Tonsillitis	—	13	13
Totals	11	244	255

Both the ambulance and discharge cars continue to give good service despite their considerable age.

The ambulance facilities are sufficient.

Medical Care of the Sick Poor.—There was no change during the year in the system whereby two medical practitioners undertake the work on a part-time basis. It is work which comes within the scope of the general practitioner, and can be performed by him in the course of his normal duties. The necessitous sick receive medical attention in their homes, at the practitioner's private consulting room, or at a clinic conducted at the Social Welfare Office. Medicine required is dispensed by the chemists at National Health Insurance rates, and prices are checked by the Central Checking Bureau. The system, on the whole, proves satisfactory.

Thirty-eight males, 85 females, and 58 children received outdoor medical relief, a total of 181 as compared with 216 for the previous year.

The Town Council are partners in the joint scheme for West Fife for the institutional treatment which is provided at the Combination Home and Hospital, where beds are available for medical, surgical, and maternity cases. Owing to shortage of nursing staff it is becoming increasingly difficult to have patients admitted.

Eighty-five patients received treatment during the year, which shows a decrease of 27 from the previous year.

The total number of sick poor receiving treatment during the year is given in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
(a) Persons who received outdoor medical relief in the Council's area	38	85	58	181
(b) Poor persons who received medical treatment <i>under the Poor Law</i> in—				
(1) The Council's institutions, including combination institutions in which the Council has a share	50	31	4	85
(2) Other (including voluntary institutions)	3	1	—	4
Totals	91	117	62	270

Institutional medical care of the sick poor continues to suffer from the disadvantage that it is undertaken under the same roof as the care of the able-bodied poor. The institution may be given any

name, but so long as this state of affairs exists it is regarded in the public mind as the "poorhouse," and many persons refuse to go there for treatment.

Nursing of the Sick Poor.—The nurses of the Dunfermline and Rosyth District Nursing Associations provide the necessary nursing service under the direction of the District Medical Officers, as formerly. An annual grant is made by the Corporation in respect of these services.

Blind Persons' Act.—There were 46 persons on the Blind Persons Register at the commencement of the year. Twenty-one were males and 25 females. The Ophthalmic Surgeon appointed under the Act examined 2 persons, 1 on the Register and the other applying for admission. Both were found to be blind within the meaning of the Acts.

Two persons were added to the Register. Four persons whose names were on the Register died during the year, and 1 left the district.

At the end of the year there were 43 persons on the Register, of whom 20 were males and 23 females.

The sex and ages of the persons on the Register are as follows:—

						Males.	Females
20-35 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
35-45 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
45-55 years	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
55-60 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
60-65 years	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
65-70 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
70-75 years	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
75-80 years	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
80-85 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
85-90 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
90-95 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals .	...	...	...	...	...	20	23

Orthopædic Treatment.—The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust employ Mr R. Stirling, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, as Orthopædic Consulting Specialist in connection with the Remedial Clinic. Three

Specialist Clinics were held during the year, at which 32 pre-school children and 48 school children were examined. One hundred and ninety-six new cases attended the Remedial Clinic. The total attendances for the year at the Remedial Clinic was 3,510.

The Local Authority undertake the responsibility for hospital treatment at the Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Edinburgh.

The admissions and discharges are shown in the following table :—

In Hospital on 1/1/46	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	In Hospital on 31/12/46
8	18	20	6

Twenty-six cases received treatment during the year, which compares with seventeen cases for 1945. In 23 instances the parents made a partial contribution towards the maintenance of their children in hospital.

Children and Young Persons' Acts, 1908-1932.—Under the provisions of these Acts, 1 boy was medically examined prior to his appearance before the Juvenile Courts.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

Copies of the book produced by the Glasgow Public Health Department, entitled "The Health of the Mother and Child," were made available at the Child Welfare Clinics.

The Scottish Council for Health Education issued health leaflets which were distributed to the Child Welfare Clinics, Factories, and Libraries.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The arrangements made under the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland) 1933, work satisfactorily. A list of foreign ports, in which it is known or suspected that certain infectious diseases have occurred during the previous thirteen weeks, is sent each week to the Customs Officer. A declaration of health form is completed and signed by the Captain of every ship arriving from a foreign port. This is returned to the Customs Officer, and if the declaration shows absence of sickness among the crew and no suspicious sickness and mortality among rats and mice on board, free pratique is granted. On receipt of information of the prospective arrival of a ship from an infected port, the Customs Officer notifies the Medical Officer of

Health. If the information submitted in the declaration of health form signed by the Captain renders it necessary, the crew is examined by the Medical Officer of Health. If no infection is discovered, pratique is granted.

There is comparatively little private shipping arriving at Rosyth. Three ships arrived from an infected port during the year, but no one suffering from infectious disease came under observation.

A total of 10 ships arrived during the year.

APPENDIX I.

List of Midwives (with names, enrolment numbers, and addresses) who, up to 31st December 1946, have given notice, under Section 18, of their intention to practice in the Burgh of Dunfermline :

	No.
M. Ballantyne, Combination Home and Hospital, Dunfermline .	5574
Lily Beveridge, 128 Main Street, Townhill, Dunfermline	4573
M. Calder, Combination Home and Hospital, Dunfermline ..	12522
Elizabeth Cox, 26 Queensferry Road, Rosyth	7060
M. Johnston, 79 Maitland Street, Dunfermline	4287
† Isabella Leadbetter, 7 Aberlour Street, Rosyth	5365
J. F. Leslie, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	14755
* E. MacLeod, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	16338
* Murdina Macmillan, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	17158
M. L. Martin, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	10139
Mary McCormack, Garthdee Nursing Home, Dunfermline	13257
E. McLachlan, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	18085
M. McWilliams, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	10633
M. Moir, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	17584
Annie T. Nicoll, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	4291
J. Ogilvie, 95 Admiralty Road, Rosyth	5288
H. G. Roberts, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	16555
* Margaret E. Robertson, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	17465
J. Slater, 22 Chamberfield Road, Dunfermline	14276
† Lucy Stoneley, 7 Aberlour Street, Rosyth	5367
I. G. Strachan, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	15514
M. S. Taylor, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	15445
J. A. Thomson, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	12736
* Elizabeth Todd, 1 Park Place, Dunfermline	11514
A. Walker, Maternity Hospital, Dunfermline	10843
J. C. Whyte, Garthdee Nursing Home, Dunfermline	10474
Christina Young, 80 Bruce Street, Dunfermline	874

* Dunfermline District Nursing Association.

† Rosyth District Nursing Association.

APPENDIX II.

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notified, etc., during the year ended 31st December 1946 :—

DISEASE.		Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											
		At Age—Years.										Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
		At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			
Cerebro-Spinal	M.	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Fever	F.	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Chickenpox ...	M.	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
	F.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Diphtheria...	M.	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	
	F.	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	
Dysentery	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F.	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Erysipelas	M.	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	2	5	
	F.	6	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	2	4	
Measles	M.	90	—	46	43	—	—	1	—	—	8	82	
	F.	91	—	42	44	3	2	—	—	—	6	85	
Ophthalmia	M.	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	
Neonatorum ...	F.	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	
Pneumonia,	M.	32	1	5	6	4	4	4	7	1	23	9	
Acute Primary	F.	15	—	—	1	1	6	3	3	1	9	6	
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M.	19	6	6	4	—	—	1	2	—	19	—	
	F.	20	5	10	3	—	—	1	—	1	18	2	
Puerperal Fever,	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Puerperal	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pyrexia	F.	6	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	2	4	
Scarlet Fever ...	M.	14	—	2	11	1	—	—	—	—	13	1	
	F.	21	—	5	15	—	—	1	—	—	21	—	
Tuberculosis—	M.	14	—	—	1	3	3	4	3	—	3	11	
Pulmonary ...	F.	8	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	—	6	2	
Tuberculosis—	M.	7	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	
non-Pulmonary	F.	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	
Whooping-	M.	40	5	21	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	39	
Cough	F.	48	2	31	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	
TOTAL		245	26	84	83	14	8	12	5	3	78	167	
	F.	236	15	93	83	15	14	6	8	2	76	160	

Names of Hospitals in which Cases were Treated.

West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.
 Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital.
 Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.
 County Orthopaedic Hospital, Stonehouse
 Bangour Emergency Hospital, East Lothian.
 Sidlaw Sanatorium for Children, Auchterhouse.
 Bridge of Earn Emergency Hospital.
 Grampian Sanatorium, Kingussie.
 Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Edinburgh.

**Number of Persons Resident in the Burgh as at 31st December 1946,
 who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.**

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included.)

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	125
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	55
	<hr/>
Total	180

APPENDIX III.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected).

The following Table shows the Cause of Death at the various Age Groups:—

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	1	1	5	10	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75.	85 & over
Cerebro spinal fever... ..	M. 1 F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M. 12 F. 3	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	1	...	...	...
Other forms of tuberculosis	M. 2 F. 1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	M. 2 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Influenza	M. 1 F. 1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	M. ... F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infectious or parasitic diseases	M. 2 F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant tumours	M. 45 F. 42	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	12	11	12	...
Tumours non-malignant or not defined	M. 1 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	6	14	4	...
Diabetes mellitus	M. ... F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other general diseases	M. 2 F. 7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...

Causes of Death.	All Ages	—1	1—	5—	10.—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 & over
Meningitis, diseases of spinal cord	M. 1 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	... 1
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ...	M. 26 F. 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2	4 2	11 16	9 11	... 3
Other diseases of nervous system	M. 5 F. 3	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	2 ...	1...	...	...	......
Heart disease	M. 60 F. 73	...	...	...	1 ...	1 1	...	2 7	4 4	12 7	18 11	17 31	5 11
Other circulatory diseases ...	M. 6 F. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2	3 2	1 1	1 2	... 2
Bronchitis	M. 11 F. 10	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	2 1	2 ...	2 2	2 4	... 2
Pneumonia	M. 6 F. 9	1 ...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	2 2	2...	......
Other respiratory diseases ...	M. 9 F. 9	...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 1	...	1 ...	3 ...	2 1	1 7	......
Diarrhœa (all ages)	M. 2 F. 4	...	1 1	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1...	......
Appendicitis	M. ... F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1...	...	......
Cirrhosis of liver	M. ... F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1...	...	......
Other diseases of liver	M. 1 F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	...	...	... 1

Other digestive diseases ...	M. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	F. 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Nephritis acute or chronic ...	M. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	F. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other diseases of genito-urinary system ...	M. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	...
	F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes ...	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dis. of skin and organs of movement ...	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	M. 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. 13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Old age ...	M. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2
	F. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2
Suicide ...	M. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Road transport accidents ...	M. 4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other violence ...	M. 8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	F. 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...
Causes ill defined or unknown.	M. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
	F. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
All causes ...	{ M. 254	23	4	3	3	5	9	12	27	49	57	53	9		
	{ F. 263	16	3	2	2	6	7	21	26	24	59	75	22		
Both sexes ..	517	39	7	5	5	11	16	33	53	73	116	128	31		

APPENDIX IV.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified from the Different Wards of the Burgh.

Diseases.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Ward 7.	Total
Pneumonia, broncho-	7	2	15	3	—	5	7	39
Whooping cough	7	7	18	4	9	17	26	88
Scarlet fever	8	3	5	2	4	2	11	35
Pneumonia, acute primary	9	4	12	4	3	5	10	47
Erysipelas	1	—	4	1	2	4	1	13
Measles	43	8	10	8	5	24	83	181
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	6	—	3	2	—	3	8	22
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	1	—	3	—	1	1	4	10
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	2	2	—	—	17	21
Diphtheria	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	4
Puerperal pyrexia	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	6
Chickenpox	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	5
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Totals...	84	26	80	27	29	61	173	480



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR

1946

BY

ALEX. H. DUNCAN, M.R.S.A., M.R.SAN.I., M.INST.P.C.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.

*To the Department of Health for Scotland, and
the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of
the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline*

POLICE JUDGE MISS FREW AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the general sanitary condition of the Burgh and of the work performed by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments during the year 1946.

The year under review has witnessed a gradual resumption of the duties suspended by the war and while nothing spectacular has been achieved, it is felt that some real progress has been made.

An innovation, so far as the Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report is concerned, is the addition of a tabular statement, showing in greater detail some of the lesser known work performed by this Department.

Once again I have pleasure in acknowledging the support given by the Town Council, and in particular the Public Health and Cleansing Committees.

I have also to express my gratitude to other corporation officials for assistance rendered in numerous ways, and have also to record my appreciation of the services rendered by the staff and employees.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. DUNCAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
35 Queen Anne Street.

Dunfermline, 24th September 1947.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATISTICS.

Area of Burgh in Acres	7,674
Miles of Streets and Roads	52
Population (Census 1931)	34,954
Population estimated at end of year	42,730
Number of inhabited houses	11,854
Gross Valuation	£410,755
Gross Rateable Value	£354,584
Sum represented by 1d. Rate—Owner	£1,464
Occupier	1,450
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	£2,914

WATER SUPPLY.

QUALITY AND SUFFICIENCY.

During the year a new 15" trunk main was being laid from Tormaukin to Glensherup reservoir, a distance of 2.15 miles, and this duplication was completed in February of this year.

Work has also been commenced on the new supply to Kingseat, and some 345 yards of 6" main has now been laid.

New mains have also been laid to service 180 Temporary and 160 Permanent houses to be erected at Kingseat, Balldridgeburn, Bellyeoman, and St. Leonard's sites. These mains comprise 1020 feet of 6" pipe; 7930 feet of 4" pipe and 1530 feet of 3" pipe.

A new 9" main, 1400 yards in length, was laid in St. Leonard's Street and Nethertown Broad Street.

At the end of the year there were approximately 194,277,000 gallons in store at the reservoirs at Glensherup and Craigluscar, and throughout the year the quality and sufficiency of the water supply, both for domestic and trade purposes, were well maintained.

Average daily consumpt per head for domestic purposes	
amounted to	36.30 gallons.
Average daily consumpt per head for trade purposes	
amounted to	20.05 gallons.
Total daily consumpt per head for all purposes	56.35 gallons.

Five complaints were received during the year alleging that the water was unfit, due to discolouration, and two samples of such water

were sent to the Analyst, who reported on the Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination of this water as follows:—

No. 1. ONE MILLION PARTS OF THIS WATER YIELD:	
Free Ammonia ... ..	.004
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.096
Carbonate of Lime, etc.	29.00
Chlorine	6.00
Nitrogen, as Nitrates	0.06
Nitrites	None
Hardness, in Clark's Degrees	2°
Lead, or other Poisonous Metals	None

REMARKS.

This water has a yellow colour (40 Hazen Scale) and contains a moderate amount of sedimentary material, but it has a slight dull appearance. On incubation at blood heat it had a slight odour of decayed vegetable matter. The pH value is 6.9.

The yield of Free Ammonia is low and Nitrates are present in mere traces; there is no evidence chemically of any serious contamination. The yield of Albuminoid Ammonia is moderate in proportion, and the oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate "four hours' test" of 0.333 part per 100.000 represents more than the usual amount of dissolved and readily oxidisable organic matter. Saline material is low, leaving the water soft.

The presumptive test for coliform bacilli was positive in 25 millilitres of the water, but the combination of definitive tests denoted a non-typical form of B. Coli in that volume. The Counts at both temperatures are satisfactory.

In my opinion, this water, in its present condition, is fit for drinking and all other domestic uses. The discoloration is above the normal for the Town's supply, but this is probably resulting either from the excessive rainfall of the past weeks or to a dead end in the distribution system.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Hours Incubation.	Presumptive Colon Test.					Agar Counts	
	100 ml.	50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.
12	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°			
24	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°			
48	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°			

48 hrs. 1 ml
22°C. 37°C.
126 12

Definitive Colon Tests.

	+	Positive.
	—	Negative.
Indol Test	+	A.G. Acid and Gas.
Methyl Red Test	+	° No reaction.
Voges Proskauer Test	—	S.G. Spreading growth interfering
Growth on Citrate Agar	+	with counts.
		A. Acid only.

A—Typical B. Coli in 25 millilitres water.

Bacteriologically passable.

No. 2. ONE MILLION PARTS OF THIS WATER YIELD:

Free Ammonia ... ..	.002
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.160
Carbonate of Lime, etc.	35.00
Chlorine	7.00
Nitrogen, as Nitrates	None
Nitrites	None
Hardness, in Clark's Degrees	2½
Lead, or other Poisonous Metals	None

REMARKS.

This water has a yellow colour (40 Hazen Scale) and contains a lot of suspended solids of a humus nature, which gives the water an uninviting appearance. On incubation at blood heat it had a decayed vegetable odour. The pH value is 6.9.

The yield of Free Ammonia is negligible and both Nitrites and Nitrates are absent. There is therefore no chemical evidence of serious contamination. The yield of Albuminoid Ammonia is moderate in proportion, and the oxygen absorbed from N:80 Permanganate "four hours' test" of 0.243 part per 100,000 also represents a moderate amount of dissolved and readily oxidisable organic matter. Saline material is low, leaving the water soft.

The presumptive test for coliform bacilli was positive in 25 millilitres of the water, but the combination of definitive tests indicated an atypical form of *B. Coli*. The Counts are not excessive.

In my opinion, this water is safe for drinking and general domestic use, but it has a poor physical appearance. There may be an accumulation of sedimentary material as a result of a "dead end," but flushing should remove the solids and improve the quality generally.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Hours Incubation.	Presumptive Colon Test.								Agar Counts 48 hrs. 1 ml.	
	100 ml.	50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.	0.01 ml.	22°C.	37°C.
12	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°					366	25
24	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°						
48	A.G.	A.G.	A.G.	°						

Definitive Colon Tests.

	+	Positive.
	—	Negative.
Indol Test	+	A.G. Acid and Gas.
Methyl Red Test	+	° No reaction.
Voges Proskauer Test	—	S.G. Spreading growth interfering
Growth on Citrate Agar	+	with counts.
		A. Acid only.

A—Typical *B. Coli* reaction in 25 millilitres of water. Bacteriologically passable.

DRAINAGE.

New sewers, comprising 710 feet of 18"; 885 feet of 15"; 4613 feet of 9" and 3230 feet of 6" pipe, were laid to service new housing schemes at Balldridgeburn, Bellyeoman, and St. Leonard's.

113 complaints were received concerning choked or defective drains, and following verbal and written intimations the necessary remedial measures were effected.

175 smoke tests were applied to the drains of 112 dwelling-houses and 9 other premises, in addition to which, renewals and extensions were effected to the drains of 36 properties.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

The method of sewage disposal continued to give satisfaction, and no complaints were received during the year.

SCAVENGING—METHODS AND EFFICIENCY.

The Cleansing Department continued to function satisfactorily during the year, and performed its various tasks to the satisfaction of the majority of the citizens as only one complaint was received.

This complaint concerned the non-removal of refuse from a house and this matter was put right in due course.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

No change was effected during the year in the frequency of collection, which remained a twice weekly service with the exception of the centre area, which has a daily service.

The daily yield of household refuse was approximately 25 tons. As has already been reported, a standard bin with collection from the bin site is desirable on hygienic grounds alone.

During the year the fleet of freighters was augmented by the acquisition of a new 10 cubic yard S.D. freighter. A few of the other vehicles were given an extensive overhaul and repainted, thus we have a fleet in fairly good mechanical condition.

DISPOSAL.

Controlled tipping still continues to be our only method of refuse disposal, and at present we are operating at six such coups, all of which, with one exception, have accommodation for some time to come.

As previously reported, the work of retrieving soil and the re-soiling of the completed coup is undertaken by horse transport, and the Department have three horses engaged in this work.

The amount of refuse disposed of and the quantity of boiler ashes used for top dressing on the six coups for the year ending 15th May 1946 are shown in the appended table:—

Coups.	House Refuse. Tons.	Sweep- ings. Tons.	Shop Refuse. Tons.	Other Refuse. Tons.	Manure. Tons.	Gully Cleanings. Tons.	Boiler Ashes. Tons.	Soil. Tons.	Total Tons.
Swallowdrum	32	111	171	122	352	22	22	—	832
Liggarsbridge	—	4	—	—	2	—	15	767	788
Muircockhall	1,182	264	—	43	—	2	155	425	2,071
Halbeath	2,686	516	—	135	—	15	228	356	3,936
Pittenerieff	3,864	153	3	128	2	3	337	677	5,167
Rosyth	1,452	108	20	141	—	—	158	43	1,922
Total tonnage...	9,216	1,156	194	569	356	42	915	2,268	14,716

The tonnage was calculated on test weighings, and other refuse comprises rubbish not definable as house refuse.

STREET CLEANSING.

As in former years Street Cleansing was effected on the beat system, augmented by the use of a mechanical sweeper. The Cleansing Committee have already placed an order for a mechanical sweeper collector machine, by means of which it is hoped to increase the efficiency of the street cleansing service.

It has, unfortunately, still to be reported that the efforts of our sweepers are considerably nullified by the "litter louts," who are still with us. This thoughtless depositing of litter on the streets and pavements of our town soon renders ineffective the work of our street cleansing service and at the week-end is responsible for the employment of a considerable number of men on an overtime basis, in order that the main streets may have a presentable appearance on Sundays. So far, no really effective method has been found of dealing with such people.

Gullies were emptied as formerly by the employment of a mechanical gully emptier.

Snow did not present any problem during the year under review, and the total cost of removal was only £188.

COSTS.

The following is a resumé of the report which the Department of Health request annually :—

	Total Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Cost.	Net Cost per head of Population.
(a) Street Cleansing, including watering, washing, disposal of street sweepings, and snow removal ..	£9,057	£46	£9,011	4s. 3.491d.
(b) Collection of house and trade refuse	8,711	38	8,673	4s. 1.56d.
(c) Disposal of house and trade refuse	2,121	—	2,121	1s. 0.12d.
(d) Public Conveniences	68	—	68	0s. 0.388d.
(e) Other Services undertaken	270	401	—131	—0s. 0.748d.
(f) Salvage	3 404	4.273	—869	—0s. 4.965d.
	£23,631	£4,758	£18,873	8s. 11.846d.

From the above costs and the tonnage for the corresponding year, the following calculations were made:—

Total quantity of house and trade refuse	9,979 tons.
Weight per head of population	4.751 cwt.
Daily yield per 1000 of population	13.018 cwt.
Yearly yield per 1000 of population	237.595 tons.
Yearly yield per occupied house	16.875 cwt.
Cost per person per year	8s. 11.846d.
Cost per person per day	0s. .295d.
Net cost for collection of 1 ton of house and trade refuse ...	17s. 4.59d.
Net cost of disposal of 1 ton of house and trade refuse ...	4s. 3.011d.

Total cost of collection and disposal per ton	21s. 7.601d.
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The hours of labour and the corresponding costs for wages for the various duties undertaken by the Department during the year ending 15th May 1946 are shown in the following table, in which the figures for the previous year are included for comparison:—

Class of Work.	15th May 1946.		15th May 1945.	
	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.
Refuse Collection	31,130½	£2,653 1 1½	30,903	£2,631 13 9½
Refuse Disposal	20,602½	1,773 6 3¾	19 635	1,693 10 6
Street Sweeping	80,067¾	7,098 13 11¾	54,351½	5,825 8 4½
Salvage	23,137½	2,219 11 7¾	35,168½	3,005 19 3½
Cleaning and Maintenance of				
Freighters and Depots	7,868	775 4 8	6,616½	617 15 0¾
Public Conveniences	709	60 7 4	891	72 2 5½
Vehicles Disinfected (Diseases				
of Animals Act)	493	41 11 5¾	495	40 6 4½
Removal Slaughter House Offal				
and Manure	647	57 13 8½	828½	71 8 7½
Trade Refuse (Collection and				
Disposal	780	69 16 0	786½	68 8 5½
Gritting	55½	15 0 1	1 250½	109 14 9
Snow	169½	14 14 3¾	—	0 0 0
* Other Payments		1,328 4 1		690 8 6
	165,659½	£16,107 4 11¾	150,924¾	£14,826 16 2½

* Other Payments include Holiday Pay, Administration, Licences, Increases, Sick Pay, etc.

SALVAGE.

The Salvage effort in the Burgh was again very successful and resulted in 1173 tons of material being salvaged, which, when sold, realised a sum of £3,752.

No change was made in the collection methods during the year, the collection of salvage being effected on different days from those devoted to refuse collection. It is felt that this method is more likely to ensure that salvage will not be mixed with refuse, either by the

householders or employees. Such a method, of course, to be completely successful demands the fullest co-operation from every householder. The need to salvage is still imperative, and an appeal is made to all concerned to renew their efforts with a view to recovering as much raw material as possible for use in the national recovery campaign.

Some idea of the extent and varied nature of the local salvage effort can be obtained from the table shown hereunder :—

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED DURING
THE YEAR 1946.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Aluminium	0	7	0	0	6	8	5
Bones	3	17	0	7	11	11	0
Bottles (2,577½ doz.)	5	13	0	7	185	12	2
Brass	0	6	2	14	6	1	3
Copper	0	15	3	0	5	6	3½
Destructor Scrap	124	9	0	0	230	18	6
Glass	56	14	2	0	53	2	2½
Iron	45	10	1	0	95	13	5½
Kitchen Waste	442	16	1	0	664	4	4½
Lead	0	19	1	14	9	9	7½
Manure	131	12	2	0	66	16	3
Miscellaneous					4	19	2
Paper	343	18	0	0	2,267	6	7½
Pewter	0	0	0	5	0	7	1
Textiles	16	4	1	14	139	8	11
Zinc	0	2	2	23	0	17	5
Total weight	1,173 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.						
Gross receipts					£3,752	2	9½
Net receipts					1,572	6	6½
Yield per 1000 population per annum					93	16	0½
Yield per 1000 population per month					7	16	4
Yield per person per annum					0	1	10½

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS
RECEIVED FROM INCEPTION OF SALVAGE SCHEME IN NOVEMBER 1939
TO 31ST DECEMBER 1946.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Bones	118	0	0	14	356	3	7
Bottles (18,825½ doz.)	53	19	3	23	445	8	5
Batteries	80	5	0	0	42	9	0
Destructor Scrap	1,042	3	2	0	2,169	4	6½
Footwear	6	1	2	0	40	9	6
Glass	710	11	2	0	632	3	7½
Iron	549	16	1	0	1,180	15	1
Kitchen Waste	2,731	1	0	0	4,163	7	4½
Manure	813	17	2	0	322	14	0
Miscellaneous	131	11	2	0	175	14	1
Non-Ferrous Metals	34	5	2	13	651	11	9
Paper	3,046	4	3	0	18,518	8	4
Rubber	46	19	2	0	92	13	1
Straw	47	8	3	0	162	9	7
Textiles	155	16	0	0	1,398	9	3

Total weight	9,568 tons 2 cwts. 1 qr. 22 lbs.
Gross receipts	£30,352 1 2½
Net receipts	13,645 12 0½
Yield per 1000 population	758 16 0½
Yield per 1000 population per month	8 16 5½
Yield per person	0 15 2

COUNTY SALVAGE.

The scheme whereby the Burgh co-operated with the surrounding County Area continued to operate during 1946, as a result of which a fair amount of waste material was returned to industry as the undernoted summary shows :—

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN COUNTY AREA AND SOLD BY THE DUNFERMLINE CORPORATION CLEANSING DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1946.

	T. C. Q.	£ s. d.
Glass	0 9 0	0 1 10
Iron	0 3 0	0 2 3
Paper	8 18 0	40 1 0
Total Tonnage	9 10 0	

Receipts received by County Authorities after deducting cost of removal and disposal, £40, 5s. 1d.

MILITARY SALVAGE.

The arrangement whereby the salvage from Military and other Service Units was transported to the Cleansing Depot at Market Street for handling and sorting continued in operation throughout the year, and resulted in the undernoted quantities of scrap material being retrieved for further use :—

	T. C. Q.	£ s. d.
Destructor Scrap	78 16 2	78 16 6
Glass	4 18 2	1 1 0½
Light Iron	30 2 2	22 11 4½
Paper	11 4 0	50 8 0
Rags	0 11 2	2 6 0
Sacking	0 6 0	0 6 0
Total Tonnage	125 19 0	

Receipts received by Army Authorities after deducting cost of removal and disposal, £155, 8s. 10¾d.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

As a result of a survey, not yet completed, it was discovered that the number of dry closets, privy middens and ashpits in the burgh is :—

Dry Closets	42
Privy Middens	Nil.
Ashpits	39

There were 5 additional water closets erected during the year, reducing the incidence of W.Cs. used in common.

The W.Cs. now used in common are as follows :—

Number of water closets used by 2 families	457
„ „ „ 3 families	306
„ „ „ 4 families	141
„ „ „ 5 or more families ...	32
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	936

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The various conveniences and toilet rooms in the Burgh received the usual attention and were maintained in a sanitary and hygienic condition. An improvement on some of the structures was effected by the introduction of electric light. So far, circumstances have prevented the erection of additional conveniences in certain parts of the Burgh where it is felt that such structures are now required, while for a similar reason it has not been possible to effect much needed improvements to certain existing premises.

It has still regrettably to be reported that vandalism on the part of certain irresponsible members of the public is still prevalent, resulting in considerable expense and inconvenience, due to the non-availability of material, to the general public before these structures are once again made fit for use.

The income from these premises amounted to £1,650 and the cost of supervision was £1,972, while repairs and supplies cost £663.

OUTSIDE WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply was introduced into 3 houses during the year, thus reducing the incidence of houses having an outside water supply, viz. :—

	1 for 1	1 for 2	1 for 3	1 for 4	1 for 5	1 for 6	1 for 7	1 for 8	Houses
Ward 1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ward 2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	12
Ward 3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Ward 4	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Ward 5	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	15
Ward 6	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	21
Ward 7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total	17	15	3	5	—	—	—	1	84

LACK OF CLEANLINESS IN COMMON WATER CLOSETS

Fifteen notices were served on the users of five separate W.Cs drawing attention to the need for these being cleaned in weekly rotation.

75 defects found in water closets were intimated to the owners, and on re-inspection it was found that all of these had been remedied.

WASHING-HOUSE BYELAWS.

During the year 49 intimations were sent to owners requesting attention to various defects, and on re-inspection it was found that these had been repaired.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Three complaints were received during the year concerning the pollution and obstruction of streams within the Burgh. These complaints concerned the Headwell Burn, Tower Burn at Rumblingwell and the Whinny Burn, Rosyth, and in due course the nuisances being caused were satisfactorily abated.

Action was also taken on a complaint lodged at the end of last year regarding flooding of properties in Halbeath Road, due to the silting up of the burn from the laundry to the L.N.E. Railway. This nuisance was abated by the cleaning out of the burn and the lowering of bed of the stream.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades carried on in the Burgh, all of which are situated within the Slaughter House premises, were conducted in a satisfactory manner during the year.

SCHOOLS.

Regular inspection of the sanitary accommodation at the various schools in the Burgh was again carried out during the year and defects found were duly intimated.

In addition, visits of inspection were made to school canteens and certain unsatisfactory conditions found thereat were intimated.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

A list showing the number and types of mechanical and non-mechanical factories in the Burgh is appended herewith :—

MECHANICAL.

Aerated Waters	5	Ingot Manufacturer	1
Bakeries	15	Jeweller	1
Baths	1	Joinery	10
Beer Bottling	3	Laundry	6
Blacksmith	3	Lithography	1
Bleachers	1	Loco. Repairs	1
Boot Repairs	6	Millers	2
Book Binding	1	Motor Vehicle Repairs	16
Brickmaking	1	Oatmeal Grinding	1
Building Materials	1	Optician	1
Butchers	17	Photography	3
Cabinet Making	2	Preserved Meats	1
Cartwright	1	Printing	6
Coach Building	3	Rope Manufacturer	1
Coach Painting	2	Rubber Shoes & Allied Products	1
Coffin Furnishing	1	Saddlery	1
Concrete Blocks	2	Sausage Manufacturer	5
Cooked Meats	1	Saw Mills	2
Cotton and Linen Weaving	2	Sheet Metal Worker	1
Dairy	1	Silk Weaving	4
Dentures	1	Stables and Garage	1
Dressmaking	5	Stone Mason	1
Dry Cleaning	2	Stone Sawing	1
Electrical Engineering	3	Sulphate of Ammonia	1
Electricity Generating	4	Tailoring	4
Embroidery	3	Underclothing	1
Engineering & Textile Machinery	1	Upholstery	2
Firewood Cutting	1	Watch and Clock Repairs	3
Gas Repairs	1	Weighing Machine Repairs	1
General Engineering	2	Whisky Blending	1
Glazing	2	Wireless Repairs	1
Golf Club Manufacturer	1		
Ice Manufacturer	1		

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NON-MECHANICAL.

Blacksmiths	3	Plumbing	6
Boot Repairing	1	Rag Sorting	1
Cooked Meat Manufacturer	1	Saddlery	1
Dairy	1	Tailoring	1
Dressmaking	2	Tinsmith	1
Electrical Engineering	1	Tripe Dressing	1
Gut Scraping	1	Umbrella Repairs	1
Jewellery Repairs	1	Upholstery	3
Millinery	1	Watch Repairs	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	1	Weighing Machine Repairs	1
Painting of Buildings	1		
Photography	3		

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During the year it was necessary to request the occupier of a bakery to install an extra W.C., and in another instance the occupier of a non-mechanical factory was requested to provide washing and drinking facilities in his premises.

In collaboration with the Factory Inspector, we were able to effect an improvement in the W.C. accommodation at butchery premises, whereby the non-existence of an intervening ventilated space was remedied.

Intimation was received from another Authority under Section 110 to the effect that two outworkers were resident in our area.

BAKEHOUSES.

Regular inspections were made of the 15 bakeries to ascertain the sanitary conditions of the premises and the W.C. and wash-up accommodation. It was necessary in 13 cases to take exception to the condition of the floors, ceilings, walls, and W.C. apartments.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of the year there were two premises in use for this purpose. During the year another building, which had been in use for this purpose for a very long period, was closed as unfit for human habitation, while the two families reported in last year's report as squatting in a condemned property have been rehoused.

Systematic inspection is carried out in an endeavour to maintain sanitary conditions throughout these premises, and written notice is sent to owners or tenants twice annually to remind them of their obligations under the byelaws to lime-wash the interior of the structure.

Twenty-two families were housed at the above-mentioned two buildings.

LODGING-HOUSES.

As reported last year, there is now only one lodging-house in the Burgh and it still appears to be meeting a need as 70 men are resident within it.

A minor improvement was effected in the ablution room by the removal of an obsolete wash-boiler.

This structure is regularly inspected and verbal and written intimations were issued to the owner regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the W.Cs., sinks, walls and bedding.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The following table, compiled by Mr J. W. Gladstone, Cemetery Superintendent, shows the number of interments for each calendar month :—

	Duntermine Cemetery.	Douglas Bank Cemetery.	Abbey Churchyard.
January	63	7	1
February	47	9	—
March	34	9	—
April	44	5	—
May	36	9	—
June	28	5	—
July	10	1	—
August	27	12	—
September	36	7	2
October	31	5	—
November	46	6	—
December	64	6	—
	496	81	3

The Department was called upon during the year to arrange and defray the cost of interment of a destitute person, who died in a lodging-house. The cost of interment was £5, 8s. 6d., of which £1, 4s. 6d. was recovered from the deceased's person's effects.

NUISANCES.

462 complaints were received during the year and of these 11 were found to be unjustified, when investigated. A total of 838 nuisances were dealt with, in the course of which 612 intimations were sent and 1496 visits of inspection were made.

The following table shows the number and variety of the nuisances dealt with during the year :—

Accumulations	48	Offensive smells	13
Animals causing nuisances	8	Water supply discoloured	5
Atmospheric pollution	10	W.C.'s defective	75
Drains choked	95	W.C.'s dirty	8
Drains defective	18	Wash-houses defective	49
Houses dirty	28	Waste pipes choked and defective	11
Houses damp	19	Areas and passages dirty	17
Premises pest infested and verminous	36	Stairs dirty	3
Houses general defects	123	Water courses causing nuisance	6
Out-houses defective	12	Sewers choked	4
Roofs leaking	59	Chimney defective	7
Rain-water fittings defective	130	Air-raid shelters flooded or dangerous	8
Stables dirty	2	Wash-houses dirty	1
Stairs defective	4	Flooding in areas, houses, etc.	5

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

The Rat Destruction Campaign initiated as reported last year, was continued throughout the year under review and our Rat Catcher was kept fully engaged, not only on Corporation properties, but his

services were made available to occupiers and owners of infested properties.

During the year the undernoted premises were dealt with and the understated number of rats and mice were destroyed.

PREMISES.

Bakeries	2	Sewers	11
Cinemas	2	Shops	14
Coups	5	Stables	4
Dwelling-houses	59	Theatres	1
Hostels, Hotels, etc.	12	Warehouses	8
Institutions	3	Workshops	1
Parks	2	Yards	3
Railway Embankments	2		
Total Number of Premises		129	
No. of Rats trapped		1356	
No. of Rats poisoned		774	
No. of Rats gassed		364	
Total Number of Rats Destroyed		2494	
Total Number of Mice Destroyed		478	
Total Number of Visits to above Premises		1605	

As in former years the opportunity was taken, following completion of the destruction work, to call upon owners and occupiers to effect rat proofing measures.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Eight complaints were received during the year alleging excessive emission of smoke from the following sources.

Factory Chimneys	2	Office Hut	1
Institution Chimneys	1	Garden Refuse	1
Domestic Chimneys	2	Inefficient Incineration of Trade Waste	1

As a result of these complaints 24 observations were made and 11 intimations were issued.

These efforts resulted in a considerable improvement, but at the end of the year success had not been achieved with the factory chimneys. These offending chimneys appeared, in some measure, to be due to defective mechanical stoking appliances, which apparently cannot be repaired or renewed without some considerable delay occasioned by the extreme difficulty in obtaining spare parts and replacements, and to the very inferior fuel now available for industrial purposes.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There was still one caravan situated within the Burgh and it was occupied by a family of 4, comprising 1 man, 1 woman, and

22 boys, and was found to be in a clean condition. There is a water supply and W.C. available on the site occupied by this van.

The town was visited during the year by the "Shows," on 3 occasions, and during their residence in the Burgh the regular removal of refuse from their vans was undertaken at a reasonable charge by the Cleansing Department. Regular inspection was carried out and the vans and area were found to be clean, while satisfactory sanitary accommodation arrangements were made.

In April the "Shows" visited the Town, and on this occasion 61 persons arrived, comprising 18 families of 16 males, 17 females, 19 boys, and 9 girls, while in May a Circus paid a visit to the Brucefield Showground, during which 17 persons were resident in the vans accompanying the Circus.

In August another firm of "Shows" arrived at the same showground, consisting of 10 families, comprising 10 men, 10 women, 12 girls, and 9 boys, housed in 10 caravans.

DIRTY AND VERMINOUS HOUSES.

It was necessary throughout the year to deal with 64 cases of the above type, of which 28 were dirty and 36 verminous.

The verminous houses were treated in the usual manner, depending on the type of infestation, while the dirty houses were cleaned by bringing pressure to bear on the occupants.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Mention was made in last year's report of the fact that negotiations were proceeding between the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and the Town Council regarding the transfer of the Public Baths and Institutes to the Town Council, and it can now be reported that as a result of these negotiations the Town Council became the owners of these very fine buildings on the 16th May 1946. It falls to be recorded that under municipal management these institutions are being more fully developed for the common weal and are run in such a manner as to cause no concern to the Sanitary Department.

3 samples of water were taken from the swimming pond and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, and the results of these are recorded herewith.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Sample.	No. of Hours Incubation.	Presumptive Colon Test.								Agar Counts 48 hrs. 1 ml.	
		100 ml.	50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.	0.01 ml.	22°C	37°C
No. 10	12	A.G.	°							84	30
	24	A.G.									
	48	A.G.	°								
No. 11	12	A.G.	°							17	5
	24	A.G.	°								
	48	A.G.	°								

Definitive Colon Tests.

Sample.	No. 10.	No. 11.	+	Positive.
Indol Test	+	+	-	Negative.
Methyl Red Test	+	+	A.G.	Acid and Gas.
Voges Proskauer Test	-	-	°	No reaction.
Growth on Citrate Agar	-	-	S.G.	Spreading growth interfering with counts.
			A.	Acid only.

No. 10. Typical B. Coli present in 100 mls. water. Bacteriologically passable, but additional chlorination is necessary. Residual Chlorine—none on receipt.

No. 11. Typical B. Coli present in 100 mls. water. Bacteriologically satisfactory as stated in No. 10; this also requires additional chlorination. Residual Chlorine—none on receipt.

ONE MILLION PARTS OF THIS WATER YIELD:

Free Ammonia	0.636
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.200
Carbonate of Lime, etc.	58.00
Chlorine	25.00
Nitrogen, as Nitrates	12.64
Nitrites	Present
Hardness, in Clark's Degrees	4°
Lead, or other Poisonous Metals	None

REMARKS.

This water has little colour (10 Hazen Scale) and contains little sedimentary material. On incubation at blood heat it had a slight musty odour. The pH value is 6.3.

The yield of Free Ammonia is very high and both nitrites and nitrates are present in noticeable amounts. These results indicate the presence of a large proportion of nitrogenous matter which might be neglected if the bacteriological condition was satisfactory, but the presumptive test for coliform bacilli was positive in one-tenth of a millilitre of water and the combination of definitive tests reacted for typical B. Coli in that volume.

There was no trace of free chlorine in the sample when received, so it is evident that the dosage of chlorine must be increased to leave a residual and to sterilise the water.

This sample does not compare favourably with the previous examination where B. Coli was absent in 10 mls. of the water.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Hours Incubation.	Presumptive Colon Test.								Agar Counts 48 hrs. 1 ml.	
	100 ml.	50 ml.	25 ml.	10 ml.	5 ml.	1 ml.	0.1 ml.	0.01 ml.	22°C	37°C
12							A.G.	A.G.	139	67
24							A.G.	A.G.		
48							A.G.	A.G.		

Definitive Colon Tests.

	+	Positive.
	-	Negative.
Indol Test	+	A.G. Acid and Gas.
Methyl Red Test	+	No reaction.
Voges Proskauer Test	-	S.G. Spreading growth interfering with counts.
Growth on Citrate Agar	-	A. Acid only.

Typical B. Coli in 0.1 millilitre of water. Bacteriologically unsatisfactory. No free chlorine.

These reports were passed to the Baths Superintendent, who effected the necessary remedial measures by suitably adjusting the chlorination plant.

HOUSING.

The following report shows the work performed under the various Housing Acts :—

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1928.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected :—

(a) During the year	307
(b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a))	9471

NOTE.—In addition, 1468 houses were re-inspected during the year.

2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation :—

(a) During the year	15
(b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a))	1122

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet	28
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during the year	Nil.
5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so	Nil.
6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without notice under Section 246	6
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink	Nil.
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during the year	Nil.
9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so	Nil.
10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246	5

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

11. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during the year under Section 14 (1)	Nil.
12. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during the the year following on notices under Section 14 (1)	Nil.

13. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during the year by Town Council under Section 15 (1) ... Nil.
14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during the year for a notice under Section 11 (1) ... Nil.
15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during the year in terms of Section 16 (1) ... Nil.
16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1):—
 - (a) Undertaking has been given during the year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, Nil
 - (b) Undertaking has been given during the year that house will be rendered fit ... Nil
 - (c) Demolition orders have been made during the year under Section 16 (3) ... Nil.
 - (d) Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) ... 6
17. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit during the year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2) ... Nil.
18. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 ... Nil.
19. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by Town Council during the year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation ... Nil.
20. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during the year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced ... Nil
1. The general character of defects found were:—
 - (a) Insufficient sanitary accommodation and water supply.
 - (b) Dampness, lack of damp-proof course, age of structure, lack of or insufficient sub floor ventilation.
 - (c) No through ventilation, lack of open spaces around buildings and lack of paving and drainage of areas.
 - (d) Defective roofing, grates, chimneys, plasterwork, flooring, and walls.
 - (e) Lack of or insufficient washing facilities and press accommodation.
 - (f) Defective and insanitary drainage.

2. Under the Public Health Act, 202 intimations were issued drawing attention to defects existing in dwelling-houses. 18 of these referred to dampness, 58 to defective and leaking roofs, 7 to defective chimneys, and 119 to minor defects. With the exception of those which were still under observation at the close of the year, practically all the intimations had the desired results, but property which has reached such a stage of disrepair as to render it uneconomical to have remedial measures executed, presents a stumbling block. This is particularly true in cases where owners would be financially embarrassed if repairs to their old property were insisted upon and the property condemned as soon as the housing situation improves. Nevertheless, the tenants of such properties continue to live under conditions which in normal times, would not have been tolerated, and until we are once again in a position to close such houses every effort is being made to maintain them wind and weather proof.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935.

At Brucefield 20 permanent brick houses were completed in 1946, while 50 'Arcon' prefabricated houses were erected and let, 30 at Townhill and 20 at Kingseat. In addition to the 150 houses at

Headwell, a number of which were almost completed at the close of the year, and the 350 houses to be erected on the St. Leonard's Site, temporary houses were under construction on three sites within the burgh. Preliminary arrangements are being made for the preparation of a housing site at Rosyth.

783 notices were issued to owners and occupiers under the terms of Section 7 (Sub-Section 2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, informing them of the permitted number of their houses.

4 notices under Section 109 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, as amended by Section 7 (Sub-Section 3) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, were issued to occupiers of houses who refused admission to an Inspector. These notices had the desired results and admission was subsequently granted.

Inspection was made to 585 Corporation houses to ascertain the conditions appertaining thereat and to obtain up-to-date information regarding the number of occupants. It was found necessary on 16 occasions to serve written notices and on 25 occasions to give verbal warnings to tenants in corporation houses regarding the unsatisfactory state of their house or the surrounding area. These notices and warnings were, in time, complied with. Fortunately the number of 'difficult tenants' occupying houses in Housing Schemes erected by the Town Council is comparatively small, and by regular visitation a passable standard of occupancy can be achieved. 2196 housing applicants were interviewed during the year.

During the year 20 permanent and 50 temporary houses were erected, while one house was built by private enterprise. There were 6 houses reconditioned and let for human habitation during the year.

30 families living overcrowded were rehoused into Corporation owned permanent houses and 51 families living in lodgings were rehoused into Corporation temporary houses, and in these operations 10 families, in each of which there was a notified tubercular patient, were rehoused in temporary houses. 11 families living in lodgings were rehoused into reconditioned houses and 2 families living in unfit houses were rehoused during the year, while 2 persons were rehoused in the Hostel Block. 4 families living in lodgings were rehoused in the non-subsidy scheme and 4 families living in lodgings were rehoused in Corporation owned old property. 117 houses were decrowded by other means, such as by death 41, by marriage 41, removal 33, and by structural alterations to enlarge present house 2.

HOUSING (REPORTS ON OVERCROWDING) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1937.

Report for the Year ending 31st December 1946.

A. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by Local Authority and number of persons concerned from date of survey to end of 1946.	Houses.		Persons	
	1147		6503	
B. (a) No. of houses of each size (<i>i.e.</i> , one apartment, two apartments, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the Local Authority, distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses and (2) Local Authority houses.	Private.		L.A.	
	Apts.			
	1	257		—
	2	503		61
	3	126		114
	4	64		22
		950		197
(b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (1) and (2) who have been re-housed in privately-owned houses.		148		1
C No. of known cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the Local Authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded.		4		1
D. Are steps taken to secure that the re-housing of families living under the worst conditions are provided for first as regards overcrowding or otherwise living under unsatisfactory housing conditions?				
If so, give details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated Local Authority houses.				
	Yes.			
	1 Nos. in family and size of house			
	2. Sex separation.			
	3. T.B. and other illness.			
	4. Structural conditions of houses.			
	5. Homeless ex-Servicemen with families given priority for pre-fabricated houses and vacated L.A. houses.			
E. Any observations with regard to the general position of overcrowding in the district.	At the end of the year there were 703 houses known to be overcrowded by the occupier and his family with an additional 151 houses which were overcrowded by the presence of a sub-tenant.			

The following tables show the known cases of overcrowding existing at 31st December 1946:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Totals.
1	31	103	25	3	—	162
2	13	76	13	—	1	103
3	33	162	51	8	1	255
4	26	32	4	—	—	62
5	8	28	2	1	—	39
6	9	34	22	7	2	75
7	—	2	1	4	—	7
	120	437	119	23	4	703

Included in the above figures are 135 Corporation Houses

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Totals.
Dunfermilne	90	306	23	5	—	424
Townhill	26	71	1	—	—	98
Kingsseat	4	40	2	—	—	46
Corporation	—	20	93	16	4	135
	120	437	119	23	4	703

The following table gives the number of completed houses since the coming into force of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, erected by the Town Council and by private enterprise, showing the number of rooms exclusive of scullery and bathroom :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1919-36	—	200	934	679	252	2095
1937	—	—	155	86	10	251
1938	—	—	79	63	47	189
1939	6	1	57	76	29	169
1940	—	—	76	122	25	223
1941	—	1	208	129	16	354
1942	—	—	235	456	4	695
1943	—	—	—	3	—	3
1944	—	—	1	—	—	1
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	50	17	4	71
	6	202	1825	1631	387	4051

The Town Council are the owners of 2085 of the houses shown on the foregoing table, and of these 50 are 3 apartment temporary houses.

At the end of the year there were 48 houses being used for emergency housing purposes, six of these having been reconditioned and let during the year.

HOUSES CLOSED SINCE YEAR 1926.

8 houses were closed during the year under review, and the position as at 31st December 1946 is recorded in this table :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1926-36	151	345	61	22	1	580
1937	28	24	6	3	6	67
1938	18	30	8	6	3	65
1939	16	34	3	—	1	54
1940	2	9	1	—	—	12
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	1	—	—	—	1
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	—	1	—	—	—	1
1945	—	1	—	—	—	1
1946	2	3	—	2	—	8
	216	443	79	33	11	789

The undernoted table shows the size and situation of the known unfit houses as at 31st December 1946 :—

Situation.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Totals.
Dunfermilne	99	161	43	1	304
Townhill	30	48	3	—	81
Kingsseat	—	26	—	—	26
Masterton	—	3	3	1	7
Pattiesmuir	—	2	—	—	2
	129	240	49	2	420

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK.

Number of dairies on register	13
Number of retail purveyors of milk	33
Number of producers who do not sell milk by retail	3
Approximate average number of cows in registered premises ...	127
Number of dairies exempted from registration	Nil.
Approximate average number of cows in premises exempted from registration	Nil
Number of inspections	63

During the year some minor improvements were effected at a few dairies. These comprised the relaying of cement paving at milk-house, the removal of steam boiler from dairy scullery to a new boiler house, and the commencement of cooling in milk-house instead of in dairy scullery.

Structural improvements in a byre were also effected where the producer was changing over from Standard to the Tuberculin Tested grade, and this grading up was accomplished towards the end of the year.

Regular inspections were made of the byres and ancillary premises, and on occasion it was found necessary to draw attention to the undernoted conditions:—

- (1) Dirty condition of the cows and byres.
- (2) Cleansing and lime-washing of byres and milk store.
- (3) Methods of cleansing and storing utensils.
- (4) The use of uncovered milk pails.
- (5) Unsatisfactory condition of dungsteads.
- (6) The practice of milkers not wearing overalls.
- (7) The milkers omitting to use a strip cup.
- (8) Defective plaster work in milk store.

The cleanliness of bottles and other utensils used for the conveyance of milk received attention, and on various occasions attention had to be drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of such vessels.

17 visits were made to the local Co-operative Creamery and the H.T.S.T. Pasteurising Plant was subjected to inspection.

The Analyst, in accordance with his usual custom, reported on the sediment content of the milk samples sent for analysis, and 0.21 parts per 100,000 was the average for the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1934.

The provisions of the above Order have been enforced throughout the year and certain minor infringements brought to the notice of the offenders.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND) **1936-44.**

CERTIFIED MILK :

A licence to retail certified milk in the burgh was again granted to a producer in a neighbouring county and during the year 11 samples were taken to ascertain the quality of the milk, and of these two were found to be non-genuine. Subsequent sampling (see Nos. 5 to 11) showed that an improvement had been effected in the quality of the milk produced.

A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the Tabular Statement appended to this Report.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK :

Renewals of licences were granted to six owners of Tuberculin Tested Herds, and a new licence was granted during the year to one owner of a Standard Herd, which had now attained the grade of Tuberculin Tested. 53 samples of milk were taken, of which three were found disconform to the requirements of the Order. The results of subsequent sampling showed that remedial measures were effected (see Nos. 32, 39, 42, 45, 48 and 49). A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the Tabular Statement appended to this Report.

STANDARD MILK :

Renewals of licences were granted to four producers of Standard Milk and during the year 33 samples were taken, of which four were found disconform to the requirements of the Order. Subsequent sampling showed that the desired improvement had been effected (see Nos. 9, 14, 17, 18, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32 and 33). A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the Tabular Statement appended to this Report.

PASTEURISED MILK :

The local Co-operative Society was granted a renewal of their licence to pasteurise milk at their Creamery and to retail this grade of milk from certain of their shops and vans.

The Townhill Industrial Co-operative Society were likewise granted a licence to retail pasteurised milk from certain of their shops and vans.

62 samples of pasteurised milk, including 18 samples taken from milk supplied to school children, were submitted for analysis and

results showed two samples to be disconform to the requirements of the Order.

Subsequent sampling showed that the necessary remedial measures were effected (see Nos. 52 and 62). A table showing the detailed results of these samples is included in the Tabular Statement appended to this Report.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1931.

No contraventions of these Regulations were discovered during the year under review.

UNSOUND FOOD.

A list of the condemned foodstuffs dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, is shown in the Tabular Statement, from a perusal of which it will be seen that 3 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. were destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

As in former years the Slaughter-House was found to be efficiently supervised and operated by the Superintendent, Mr L. Russell, to whom I am indebted for the undernoted information, which shows the number and type of animals slaughtered and condemned during the year.

Stock.	Slaughtered.	Wholly Con- demned.	Partly Con- demned.	Condemnations.		
				Meat. Lbs.	Offals. Lbs.	Livers. No.
Cattle	3,970	90	23	50,450	49,406	1,592
Sheep	23,745	19	6	743	4,332	645
					(Plucks, 583)	
Pigs	614	5	3	1,220	105	15
Calves	1,506	6	—	250	28	—

The usual arrangements for meat inspection continued to operate satisfactorily and an improvement was noted in the transport arrangements.

The Slaughter-House was visited on one occasion by an Inspector from the Department of Health.

Improvements effected to the premises during the year comprised the installation of a hot water heater in the employees' canteen and the provision of individual clothing lockers in the dressing room.

There are no private slaughter-houses in the burgh.

PIGGERIES.

There were three piggeries situated within the burgh and while none of these structures could be described as in any way modern, they were more or less operated in a satisfactory manner. 165 pigs were housed at the three premises and 6 visits of inspection were made during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-27.

21 informal samples of mince and 20 informal samples of sausages were taken under these Regulations and all complied with the requirements of the Regulations with the exception of three mince samples, which contained 64, 80 and 160 parts per million respectively of sulphur dioxide during the period when the presence of preservatives was prohibited.

The amounts of sulphur dioxide found were as follows :—

Sulphur Dioxide parts per million.	Mince.	Sausages.
Absent	6	1
Up to 99 Parts	8	12
100 to 199 Parts	4	6
200 to 299 Parts	3	1
300 to 399 Parts	—	—
400 to 450 Parts	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21	20

PREMISES IN WHICH FOODSTUFFS ARE PREPARED OR EXPOSED FOR SALE.

36 inspections were made of premises in which food is prepared for sale and 6 written and 7 verbal intimations were issued in respect of unsatisfactory conditions existing therein.

25 inspections were made of Places of Public Refreshment and certain minor matters were brought to the attention of the management.

53 inspections of premises used for the manufacture and retail of ice cream were made and as a result of various unsatisfactory conditions existing thereat, 20 verbal intimations were issued. Structural alterations and improvements were effected at three

premises used for the manufacture of ice cream, and these included provision of a preparation-room, wash-room and sanitary accommodation at two of these premises.

FOOD LABELLING.

The administration of the Food Labelling Regulations is difficult, due to their multiplicity and frequent amendment, but inspections revealed no infringement of the law.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

No contraventions of this Act were discovered during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

56 formal samples of sweet milk, of which two were found to be non-genuine, were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis in accordance with the requirements of the above Act.

The non-genuine samples were found to contain the undernoted amounts of Milk Fat and Non-Fatty Solids respectively :—

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Freezing Point.
2040	2.64	7.48	—0.454 C.
2532	2.43	8.62	

When a sample of milk contains less than 8.50 per cent. of non-fatty solids there is a strong presumption—until the contrary is proved—that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition of water. The presumption that water has been added can be corroborated by the application of the freezing or Hortvet Test, which is based on the scientific fact that the freezing point of normal genuine milk ranges within the limits of -0.539°C . or 31.05°F . to -0.560°C . or 30.99°F ., while sweet milk with added water may register a temperature of -0.490°C . or 31.12°F . The Freezing Point Test is useful not only for confirming the addition of water, but also for proving the purity of a genuine milk, when the solids-not-fat fall below the minimum limits. Both vendors of the non-genuine samples were cited to appear before the Public Health Committee and were given a severe warning.

Subsequent sampling showed that the milk now conformed to the Standard.

23 informal samples of sweet milk were taken and of these 9 were reported non-genuine. Formal samples were then taken from

the vendors concerned, and all these samples were reported as genuine.

2 samples of milk were taken for biological examination and one of these showed a positive tubercular reaction. On receipt of this report contact was made with the Department of Agriculture Veterinary officers, who arranged for a clinical examination of the dairy herd concerned, and took further samples of milk as a result of which a tuberculous cow was discovered. This animal was removed to the Slaughter-House for slaughter, when a post mortem examination showed the animal to be suffering from generalised tuberculosis.

The average monthly results of milk samples were as follows :—

	Milk Fat. Percentage.	Non-Fatty Solids. Percentage.	Sediment per 100 000 Parts Milk.
January	4.18	8.72	0.21
February	3.58	8.62	0.19
March	3.58	8.72	0.24
April	3.55	8.73	0.21
May	3.31	8.77	0.25
June	3.36	8.65	0.21
July	3.59	8.63	0.21
August	3.80	8.61	0.24
September	4.21	8.60	0.24
October	4.94	8.76	0.21
November	4.16	8.83	0.28
December	3.74	8.92	0.21
Average for year ..	3.84	8.69	0.21
Standard required.	3.00	8.50	1.50

The foregoing results indicated that the quality and purity of the milk sold in the burgh were being maintained at quite a high standard.

19 complaints were received alleging that milk was souring. In one instance 3 samples were taken of which one showed that the milk was of poor keeping quality and after investigation of cause, a further 2 samples revealed an improvement. In another instance after investigations and intimation to the Public Health Authority of the Area in which the offending dairy was situated, 9 samples were taken and submitted for analysis. Only one of the samples was non-genuine due to the presence of Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 m.l.

22 informal samples of the following articles were taken and sent for analysis to the Public Analyst, who reported on each sample as follows :—

ICE CREAM :

19 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and a summary of the results of analysis is as follows :—

Sample No.	Fat. %	Sugar and Carbohydrates. %	Proteins. %	Energy Value Calories per 100 grams.	Bacteria per gram. at 37°C.
64	0.31	21.27	2.02	98	950
73	0.48	14.57	5.99	89	7,000
74	1.70	16.50	4.97	104	11,000
75	3.24	16.75	3.09	111	700
76	3.00	15.19	4.27	106	8,000
96	2.10	16.35	2.17	95	7,600
105	2.17	17.28	3.57	108	4,800
172	2.40	11.64	3.12	96	175,000
173	0.30	9.83	4.75	90	210,000
181	0.10	21.77	4.89	110	1,281,000
182	1.82	13.29	2.85	83	4,758,000
183	1.52	16.27	2.37	90	1,460,000
184	1.27	22.59	2.28	114	307,000
185	1.81	16.29	3.18	97	732,000
186	11.43	11.30	1.62	159	116,000
187	0.10	17.24	3.70	95	546,500
188	0.67	19.40	3.37	100	232,100
201	0.84	15.95	2.23	87	3,900
265	3.70	12.06	3.18	115	56,700

Four of the samples contained less than 0.50% Fat and four contained 3.00% or over. Nine of the samples reacted for B. Coli in 1/100th gram or less and therefore cannot be considered satisfactory as far as cleanliness is concerned. As mentioned last year, it is essential from a public health point of view that only ice cream which is prepared, manufactured, stored and sold in a clean and safe manner, should be allowed to be sold. So far, the hope expressed last year regarding the granting to local authorities of greater powers to deal with this product and the premises in which it is manufactured, stored and sold, has not been realised, but that such power is required is a fact that cannot be disputed.

TRIFLE :

One sample of trifle and a sample of the ingredients used in its manufacture were sent to the Bacteriologist for examination. The ingredients were powder, cream and gelatine. The Bacteriologist reported that all of these substances were unfit for human consumption, due to the presence of Coliform Bacilli and Entero-Cocci.

JAM :

One sample of jam was sent to the Analyst for analysis and was reported to be genuine. It contained 69.50 per cent. of soluble solids and contained no beetroot juice.

SHOPS ACTS.

14 inspections were made of shop premises in regard to provision of adequate sanitary accommodation, the maintenance of the standard of cleanliness, hours of closing, and in two cases the keeping of records in compliance with the Acts.

As in former years, advice was given to occupiers of shops regarding weekly half-holidays, holidays, hours of closing, the keeping and display of the necessary records and forms, and the employment of young persons under 18 years of age.

Two visits were made to two catering establishments regarding complaints, which were substantiated, of contravention of the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Seven inspections were made of picture houses during the year and as a result of unsatisfactory conditions existing therein five verbal intimations were issued.

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

The undernoted action was taken under the following sections of the above Act :—

SECTION 115 :

45 notices were issued to tenants to keep clean in weekly rotation the common w.c.s., stairs, and passages used by them.

SECTION 117 :

384 common passages, 227 common stairs, 390 wash-houses and 275 water closets, were inspected during the year and as a result 378 notices were issued to the owners requesting them to lime-wash or paint such structures within the terms of the above Act.

In addition 237 common passages, 137 common stairs, 201 wash-houses and 104 water closets were re-inspected and as a result 132 second notices were issued.

SECTION 164 :

130 notices were sent to owners or factors intimating the existence of defective rainwater fittings at their properties.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year investigations, reports, disinfection and fumigation were carried out in connection with the following infectious disease notifications, viz.:—

Scarlet Fever	43	Diphtheria	11
Tuberculosis	36	Observation Diphtheria	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	Meningitis	1
Observation Infectious Disease	1	Scabies	3

The following shows the work performed by the Sanitary Department in the prevention of spread of infectious diseases:—

No. of visits to places where infectious disease occurred	88
Apartments disinfected	118
Articles disinfected (estimated)	7,190
Articles destroyed after death of phthisical patients	16
Notices issued under Sections 50, 53, and 57 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897	50
Supplies of disinfectants issued	261
Library Notices issued	20
Notices issued to H.M. Dockyard, etc.	20
Visits to suspected contacts	7

TABULAR STATEMENT.

NUISANCES AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

No. of complaints received (of which 11 were unjustified)	462
No. of written intimations issued	612
No. of verbal intimations issued	197
No. of second notices issued	100
No. of notices, Section 20, Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897	1
No. of notices, Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	378
No. of second notices, Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	132
No. of notices, Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	45
Common lodging-house inspections	44
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations issued	15
Houses let in lodgings inspections	68
No. of written intimations issued	6
No. of verbal intimations issued	24
Hostel inspections	25
No. of verbal intimations issued	2
Bakery inspections	37
No. of written intimations issued (Factories Act, 1937, III Schedule)	22
No. of verbal intimations issued	3
Factories Act, 1937, inspections	27
No. of written intimations issued	2
No. of verbal intimations issued	13
Places of public refreshment inspections	25
Premises used for the preparation of food inspections	36
No. of written intimations issued	6
No. of verbal intimations issued	7
Premises used for the manufacture and for retail of ice cream inspections	53
No. of written intimations issued	—
No. of verbal intimations issued	20
Shops Acts inspections	14
No. of verbal intimations issued	5
Cinema inspections	7
No. of verbal intimations issued	5
Schools inspections	19
No. of written intimations issued	6
No. of verbal intimations issued	7
School canteens inspections	5

Cattle market inspections	3
No. of verbal intimations issued	2
Tents, vans, and sheds inspections	1
Amusement park inspections	16
No. of written intimations issued	1
No. of verbal intimations issued	5
Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1936, inspections	2
Smoke observations	24
Smoke testing drainage	175
Colour testing drainage	46
Creamery inspections	16
No. of verbal intimations issued	1
Dairy inspections	61
No. of written intimations issued	11
Piggery inspections	6
No. of verbal intimations issued	2
Slaughter-house inspections	13

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND) 1936-44.

CERTIFIED MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :—

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Sediment.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
1	3.88	8.76	0.20	22,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
2	4.11	8.50	0.18	5,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
3	2.84	8.46	0.28	26,400	Present in 1/100 ml.
4	4.74	9.06	0.22	1,093,000	Present in 1/100 ml.
5	3.40	9.00	0.24	25,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
6	3.08	8.90	0.29	700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7	4.48	8.93	0.22	26,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
8	3.78	8.74	0.26	23,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
9	4.89	9.07	0.29	2,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
10	4.61	8.97	0.20	4,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
11	4.09	8.69	0.22	7,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Average	3.72	8.83	0.24	112,909	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Standard required	3.00	8.50	1.50	30,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :—

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Sediment.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
1	3.98	8.82	0.22	19,600	Absent in 1/100 ml.
2	3.62	8.82	0.24	6,700	Absent in 1/100 ml.
3	3.81	8.88	0.26	3,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
4	3.30	8.54	0.17	4,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
5	3.60	8.78	0.23	44,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
6	3.52	8.74	0.22	9,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7	3.76	8.88	0.22	6,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
8	4.14	9.04	0.22	15,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
9	3.21	8.67	0.26	20,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
10	3.98	8.50	0.25	22,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
11	3.32	8.67	0.24	11,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
12	3.46	8.66	0.22	4,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
13	3.17	8.93	0.24	1,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
14	3.08	8.58	0.27	4,700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
15	3.69	8.83	0.25	2,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
16	4.20	9.18	0.27	29,500	Absent in 1/100 ml.
17	3.40	8.80	0.22	1,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
18	3.32	8.60	0.16	6,700	Absent in 1/10 ml.

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Sediment.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
19	3.82	8.50	0.20	16,500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
20	4.12	8.52	0.22	51,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
21	3.34	8.77	0.22	85,600	Absent in 1/100 ml.
22	3.50	8.72	0.20	38,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
23	3.62	8.70	0.20	38,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
24	3.00	8.54	0.24	44,100	Absent in 1/100 ml.
25	3.40	8.95		17,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
26	3.59	8.67	0.20	31,900	Absent in 1/100 ml.
27	3.90	8.80		45,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
28	3.89	8.59	0.28	125,600	Present in 1/100 ml.
29	6.04	8.68	0.25	90,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
30	3.94	8.78	0.25	9,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
31	3.75	8.76	0.22	27,792	Absent in 1/100 ml.
32	3.78	8.60	0.18	118,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
33	4.44	8.98	0.28	5,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
34	4.61	9.03	0.21	600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
35	4.80	8.94	0.22	27,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
36	3.78	8.70	0.28	43,300	Present in 1/100 ml.
37	4.22	8.68	0.17	3,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
38	3.42	8.52	0.24	61,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
39	3.79	8.77	0.18	800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
40	3.52	8.68		38,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
41	3.72	9.00	0.22	1,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
42	3.26	8.52	0.27	38,700	Absent in 1/100 ml.
43	3.61	8.83	0.22	26,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
44	2.85	8.37	0.27	3,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
45	3.97	9.13	0.26	9,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
46	3.18	8.54	0.24	46,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
47	3.25	8.97	0.17	1,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
48	3.71	8.89	0.22	46,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
49	4.14	8.54	0.17	9,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
50	3.72	9.20	0.26	12,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
51	4.44	8.60	0.18	60,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.
52	4.16	8.55	0.17	9,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
53	4.16	8.69	0.20	70,200	Absent in 1/100 ml.
Average	3.75	8.76	0.22	27,792	Absent in 1/100 ml.
Standard required	3.00	8.50	1.50	200,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.

STANDARD MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :—

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Sediment.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
1	8.18	8.76	0.25	15,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
2	3.97	8.91	0.22	3,700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
3	4.71	8.69	0.18	1,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
4	3.52	8.80	0.24	11,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
5	3.80	8.76	0.17	8,900	Absent in 1/100 ml.
6	3.72	9.04	0.25	11,700	Absent in 1/10 ml.
7	3.30	8.60	0.25	61,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
8	2.80	8.38	0.20	7,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
9	3.58	8.85	0.16	2,300	Absent in 1/10 ml.
10	3.33	8.79	0.16	3,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
11	3.98	8.64	0.22	48,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
12	3.30	8.96	0.28	2,400	Absent in 1/10 ml.
13	4.00	8.36	0.30	214,000	Present in 1/100 ml.
14	3.66	8.90	0.18	500	Absent in 1/10 ml.
15	3.89	8.75	0.24	5,300	Absent in 1/10 ml.
16	3.05	8.51	0.21	21,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
17	3.31	8.65	0.26	12,900	Absent in 1/10 ml.
18	3.03	8.73	0.26	86,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
19	3.50	8.86	0.23	27,400	Absent in 1/100 ml.
20	3.00	8.59	0.22	12,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
21	4.58	8.67	0.22	48,100	Absent in 1/100 ml.
22	4.98	8.58	0.28	1,049,000	Present in 1/1000 ml.
23	3.81	8.60	0.30	441,000	Present in 1/100 ml.
24	4.14	8.92	0.22	2,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
25	5.26	8.88	0.27	5,300	Absent in 1/10 ml.
26	4.11	8.61	0.21	16,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Sediment.	Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacillus.
27	4.04	8.98	0.28	68,800	Absent in 1/100 ml.
28	5.00	8.82		18,000	Absent in 1/10 ml.
29	3.59	8.81	0.22	4,100	Absent in 1/10 ml.
30	5.14	9.16	0.22	1,800	Absent in 1/10 ml.
31	4.72	9.28	0.25	16,200	Absent in 1/10 ml.
32	4.02	8.84	0.25	7,300	Absent in 1/10 ml.
33	4.25	8.95	0.27	25,600	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Average	4.04	8.77	0.23	68,554	Absent in 1/10 ml.
Standard required	3.00	8.50	1.50	200,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.

PASTEURISED MILK :

The following table shows the detailed analysis of each sample :—

Sample No.	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Coliform Bacillus.	Methylene Blue Test.	Phosphatase Test. Lovibond's Blue Units.
1	3.19	8.57	Absent in 1 ml.	Conforms	1.4
2	3.61	8.76	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
3	3.57	8.65	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
4	3.58	8.70	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
5	3.50	8.66	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
6	3.35	8.71	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
7	3.58	8.82	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.4
8	3.54	8.68	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
9	3.54	8.81	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.4
10	3.56	8.68	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.4
11	3.32	8.76	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
12	3.34	8.50	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.8
13	3.32	8.63	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
14	4.05	8.75	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
15	3.49	8.67	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
16	3.35	8.76	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
17	3.19	8.71	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
18	3.28	8.80	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
19	3.10	8.70	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
20	3.21	8.81	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
21	3.16	8.76	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
22	3.24	8.81	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
23	3.32	8.78	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
24	3.34	8.76	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	1.6
25	3.05	8.69	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	1.6
26	3.29	8.73	Present in 1/100 ml.	Disconform	2.9
27	3.41	8.77	Absent in 1 ml.	Conforms	1.6
28	3.35	8.79	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
29	3.41	8.85	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
30	3.30	8.80	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
31	3.56	8.80	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
32	4.09	8.71	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.7
33	3.08	8.70	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
34	3.14	8.66	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
35	3.29	8.67	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
36	3.23	8.88	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
37	3.00	8.70	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
38	3.84	8.88	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
39	3.70	8.83	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.7
40	3.45	8.66	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
41	3.64	8.72	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
42	3.45	8.60	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
43	3.52	8.75	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	1.7
44	3.78	8.88	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
45	3.69	8.83	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
46	3.72	8.86	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
47	3.81	8.89	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
48	3.69	8.89	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.4
49	3.90	8.76	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
50	3.90	8.78	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
51	3.81	8.77	Present in 1/100 ml.	Disconform	1.7
52	4.00	8.80	Absent in 1 ml.	Conforms	1.6

Sample No	Milk Fat.	Non-Fatty Solids.	Coliform Bacillus	Methylene Blue Test.	Phosphates Tests.
					Lovibond's Blue Units.
33	4.00	8.68	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
54	3.70	8.98	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.4
55	3.64	8.90	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
56	3.70	8.85	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
57	9.01	8.61	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
58	3.90	8.84	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.6
59	3.74	9.04	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.7
60	3.68	8.86	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.5
61	3.65	8.99	Absent in 1 ml.	do.	1.5
62	4.71	8.97	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.7
Average	3.62	8.77	Absent in 1/10 ml.	do.	1.6
Standard required	3.00	8.50	Absent in 1/100 ml.	do.	2.3

UN SOUND FOOD.

The undernoted list of foodstuffs were dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 :—

TINNED FOODSTUFFS :

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
All Bran	—	—	—	12
Apples	1	—	—	8
Apricots	—	—	13	4
Beans	1	1	11	15
Beetroot	—	—	8	4½
Brawn	—	—	1	—
Brisket Beef	—	1	4	—
Butter	—	—	1	—
Camp Pie	—	—	1	12
Carrots	—	—	2	8
Cheese	—	—	10	4
Chopped Ham	—	—	18	—
Cod Fillets	—	—	1	8
Corned Beef	11	2	21	4
Corned Mutton	16	1	4	—
Crawfish	—	—	—	12
Fish Ball	—	—	—	14
Fruit	—	—	3	12
Fruit Pudding	—	—	1	—
Galantine	—	—	—	12
Grapefruit	—	—	1	—
Ham	—	—	3	—
Herrings	—	—	—	8
Irish Stew	—	—	1	—
Jam	1	3	17	12
Lamb Tongue	—	—	—	12
Lemon Curd	—	—	1	8
Luncheon Meat	—	1	5	—
Macaroni and Cheese	—	—	6	—
Marmalade	—	—	23	—
Marmalade Pudding	—	—	—	12
Meat and Vegetable Ration	—	2	15	15
Meat Paste	—	—	—	4
Milk (Condensed)	—	—	13	11
Milk (Evaporated)	4	2	6	4
Milk (Household)	—	—	1	12
Milk (Skimmed)	—	—	—	14
Ox Tongue	—	1	7	—
Parsnips	—	—	1	—
Peaches	—	—	5	7
Pears	—	—	15	—
Peas	1	—	—	15
Pickles	—	—	1	—
Pilchards	1	—	23	13
Plums	2	2	26	14

Carry forward

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Brought forward				
Pork Sausage	—	—	23	—
Pork Tongue	—	—	12	—
Frem	—	—	17	4
Prepared Meal	—	—	1	—
Rhubarb	—	—	3	9
Salmon	—	1	22	10
Sardines	—	—	8	5
Sausage Meat	—	—	7	—
Shredded Wheat	—	—	—	12
Shrimps	—	—	—	7
Soup	—	3	2	10½
Spaghetti	—	—	2	—
Steak and Kidney Pudding	—	—	3	—
Steam Pudding	—	—	2	—
Stewed Steak	—	—	2	6
Syrup	—	—	2	—
Table Jellies	1	3	10	4
Tomatoes	—	—	18	7
Veal Loaf	—	—	—	11½
Vegetables	—	—	3	4
Total	49	0	14	0½

OTHER FOODSTUFFS :

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Apples (Dehydrated)	—	1	12	—
Bacon	—	—	26	—
Beans	—	2	27	—
Beef Hinds	2	3	9	—
Biscuits	—	—	2	—
Bread	2	—	1	—
Butter	—	2	11	—
Chocolate	—	—	5	8
Cod	1	3	—	—
Eggs (1 Dozen)	—	—	26	—
Figs	—	—	21	—
Fruit Cake	—	3	16	8
Ham (Smoked)	—	2	21	—
Madeira Cake	—	1	25	8
Margarine	—	1	19	—
Oat Flakes	—	3	4	—
Peas (Dried)	1	2	2	—
Prunes	—	3	6	—
Raisins	—	—	15	8
Rolls (Bakers')	—	—	6	—
Round Steak	—	1	23	—
Sugar	5	—	—	—
Syboes	—	—	1	—
Tea	1	2	8	—
Tomatoes	—	—	—	—
Totals	21	3	8	—

